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No. 17

Phototechnical Problems

Dr. L. Bendikson

The Library of the Future

Avery O. Craven

Libraries in the Present Economic Crisis

Isak Collijn

The Librarian As a Professor of Adult Education

Morse A. Cartwright

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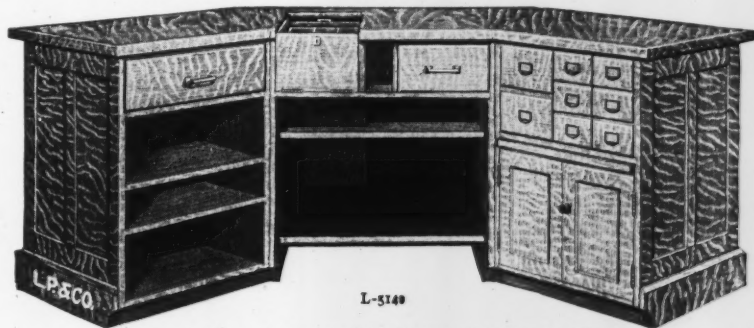
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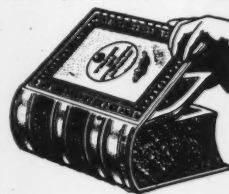
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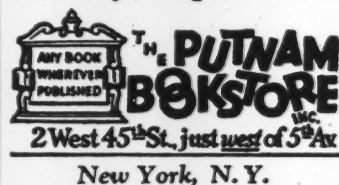


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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✻ Among the special articles scheduled for the annual Children's Number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL is one by Mary Harper Willert of the East Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library entitled "The Public Library and Specialized Work with Young People"; another by Irene Smith of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library on "Adolescent Reading"; a third by Louise P. Latimer of the Washington, D. C., Public Library on "One Form of Library Publicity"; and others according to space. A section devoted to "Book Week Celebrations" will tell how Book Week displays and programs were arranged last year in various libraries in different parts of the country.

✻ The long-looked-for number on Inter-Library Loan is scheduled for the November 1st issue. This number will take up the problem from the varying stand points of a college librarian, a suburban librarian, and a public librarian.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



Phototechnical Problems: Some Results Obtained at the Huntington Library

By DR. L. BENDIKSON

In Charge, Photographic Reproductions, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California

CERTAIN results obtained by means of photostatic and photographic apparatus at the Huntington Library have attracted attention and led to many inquiries. The purpose of this article is to explain, for the benefit of interested persons, six of the processes by which some of those results have been achieved. (1) The first process to be described was used in connection with Benjamin Franklin's *Memoirs*, one of the most important American manuscripts in the Huntington Library. The writing on page 71 of

this manuscript is partly obliterated by a large inkstain extending from the top to the bottom of the page and in some places more than five inches wide, doubtless the result of the upsetting of an inkwell while Franklin was writing his autobiography.

The left half of plate 1 is a reproduction of the larger part of this page, the original measuring 8 by 13 inches. This print is made from an ordinary photostat negative. The right half is a reproduction of the same page, but the negative used to obtain this print was

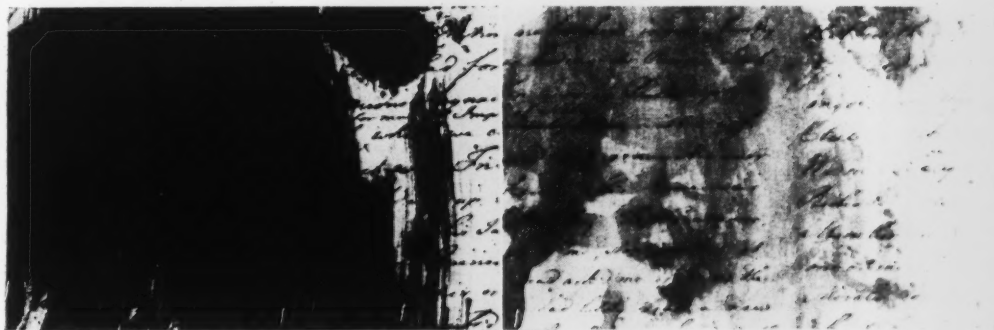


Plate 1. Left: Writing Partly Obliterated by Large Inkstain. Right: Same Page Photographed with Wratten-Wainwright G-Filter

made with application of the Wratten-Wainwright G-filter. The writing to the right and to the left of the inkstain is faded out by over-exposure, and the writing underneath the inkstain made legible. Both prints were made on ordinary photostat paper and the conditions were the same as those under which all photostats are made.

The fundamental technical principles involved are well known, but, as they can be summarized in two general statements, it may not be amiss to quote them here. The first is epitomized by Eder, in his *Ausführliches Handbuch der Photographie*: "All kinds of light, from the ultra-violet to the infra-red, whether visible or not, have some photochemi-

on an inkstained document. Emphasis should be laid upon the document's being stained with ink. Frequently both books and manuscripts have certain lines purposely obliterated by a censor. Such lines are apt to be scratched out and the ink of the deletion may have penetrated into the deeper-lying fibers of the paper. In those cases the method just described cannot be applied.

(2) The next process to be explained, utilizing infra-red rays, may be considered a sequel to the preceding one. In the case of superimposed corrections, and particularly in some instances of censorial deletions, the attempt to bring out and to record the writing or printing underneath often fails, even when

dentia innocens. Et quidem eiusmodi abominabiles variz ibi reperiuntur, ut optandum sit, quoddam Christianos Principes laborem hunc ab idololatria loca ista perpurgandi suscipere, quod quidem factum difficile non foret, si essent qui summo studio & pio zelo gloria Dei rem aggrederentur, cum populus sit tractabilis, et antea dictum est.



Quod ad magnitudinem & circumferentiam huius Infule Colon attinet, ea quidem ingentis olim capacitatis fuit, sed non parum ei hodie manet.

dentia innocens. Et quidem eiusmodi abominabiles variz ibi reperiuntur, ut optandum sit, quoddam Christianos Principes laborem hunc ab idololatria loca ista perpurgandi suscipere, quod quidem factum difficile non foret, si essent qui summo studio & pio zelo gloria Dei rem aggrederentur, cum populus sit tractabilis, et antea dictum est. Nam quod ad Latinos, idem attinet, illis curae non est, quod modo mihi & ex ceteris homines ad Deum conuertantur, sed quomodo commodum suum ipsi promouant. Respexit hunc finem Generalis, cum Erasmus Matusbergi ibi relinqueret, cum enim videret, Regem virum admodum prudentem, summo studio de politia & religionis apud nostros constitutione inquirere, speravit, hac ratione fore a superstitionibus Ethnicis paulatim abducere, & ad agnitionem veritatis peruenire, quod ipsum quidem Erasmus modis omnibus sepe promotorum pollicitus est.

Quod ad magnitudinem & circumferentiam huius Infule Colon attinet, ea quidem ingentis olim capacitatis fuit, sed non parum ei hodie manet.

Plate 2. Left: Deleted Passage. Right: Same Passage Photographed with Infra-Red Radiation

cal action." The second, known as Draper's Law, is: "Photochemical action is produced only by such rays as the body absorbs." These two principles imply that in trying to obtain certain results we have at our disposal the entire spectrum, including rays of wave lengths invisible to the human eye, and that by elimination we can make use of certain rays exclusively. The latter is accomplished with the assistance of light filters. These filters are constructed in such a manner that they will absorb some particular region of the spectrum.

The sensitivity of the photographic materials differs very markedly from that of the eye. The human eye can see waves of no shorter length than 3900 Angströms or no longer than 7700, whereas photographic materials react to much shorter and longer waves, recording radiation or radiant energy which human vision cannot detect. The fact should also be noted that the emulsion of certain photostat papers has a wider range of color differentiation than is generally taken into consideration. The reproductions of the page of the Franklin manuscript illustrate the use of this emulsion in conjunction with the so-called G-filter, in reproducing in a legible manner, by ordinary photography, the writing

the entire range of color filters of the visible spectrum has been tried. Dr. Ira S. Bowen, of the California Institute of Technology, suggested in such cases recourse to infra-red radiation. The basis of this suggestion was that the powers of reflection and absorption of different pigments vary in the different regions of the spectrum. In other words, two pigments which have the same reflecting power in the visible spectrum, and consequently may appear to be the same, might have different reflecting power in the infra-red region of the spectrum. Therefore, it might be possible to distinguish between these two apparently identical pigments by means of a photographic image, made with infra-red radiation, excluding almost the entire visible spectrum through the use of a filter. The suggestion was carried out, and a few deleted passages in Théodore de Bry's *Collectiones Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem et Indiam Occidentalem*, 1590-1634, were selected for this purpose.

Among the various editions of de Bry's *Voyages*, in the Huntington Library, is a set of twelve volumes in Latin, the first ten of which, formerly in the Britwell Court Library, bear inscriptions indicating that they were expurgated by the censor for the Spanish Inquisition to conform with the Index Expurga-

torius. In these volumes occur several passages deleted, but not completely obliterated, by this official of the Inquisition. The Huntington Library also acquired, from another source, three volumes exclusively made up of leaves detached from various parts of de Bry's *Collectiones Peregrinationum*, every leaf containing one or more expurgated passages; but in these volumes the objectionable passages were in most cases completely obliterated. One of them was selected for reproduction here, on account of the total opaqueness of the deletion. The left half of plate 2 is made from an ordinary photostat; the right half represents the same passage photographed with infra-red radiation.

The light filter used was either Dr. R. W. Wood's infra-red filter, which transmits only those rays of the spectrum that have a longer wave length than 6900 \AA , or the Wratten-Wainwright infra-red

filter No. 87, transmitting only rays of a wave length larger than 7400 \AA . The light source consisted of two 500-watt Mazda flood lights. The ordinary photographic plate is not sufficiently sensitive to this kind of radiation and can not, therefore, be used in conjunction with the infra-red filters. The Eastman Kodak Company, however, manufactures for this purpose an infra-red sensitive plate. In 1903 and 1905 König discovered the sensitizing properties of the isocyanine and carbocyanine dyes. By immersing the photographic plates, before use, in a weak solution of these cyanine dyes, it is possible to stimulate or intensify the photochemical reaction of a definite region of the spectrum. But it is only during the last few years that dyes have been perfected that will act as sensitizers or hypersensitizers for extreme red and for infra-red radiation, without

fogging the emulsion. They have made infra-red photography a practicable venture.

The most plausible explanation, tentatively suggested by an eminent physicist, of the penetration of the deletions, is that the cancellations may have been made with organic dye-stuff, in contrast with the printed text. This hypothesis may indicate further possibilities

of the infra-red process, as well as its limitations.

(3) The third process concerns printed facsimile reproductions. The Huntington Library proposes as a part of its series of publications to reproduce many of its treasures in photographic facsimile. The ideal procedure in such cases would be to allow the printer to work directly with the original, but this is not permissible as the deeds of trust founding the Henry F. Huntington Library and Art Gallery stipulate that the material in its collections may not be taken outside the institution.

Accordingly, photographic substitutes must be used. Photostats were first tried, but it was necessary for the printer to rephotograph them and this, it soon became apparent, resulted in loss of detail. The comparison made, in the Introduction to Shakespeare's *Hamlet: The First Quarto* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1931), between the original and this reproduction in collotype, made from a photostatic copy, brings out the defects of this method. The pages became slightly enlarged, the printing a little blurred, and the inking occasionally uneven.

The negatives used by the engraver for the making of his plates differ from ordinary photographic negatives, in that the image is not inverted, as in the case of a photographic negative. Nor is the image on a photostat negative inverted; the latter is in fact an

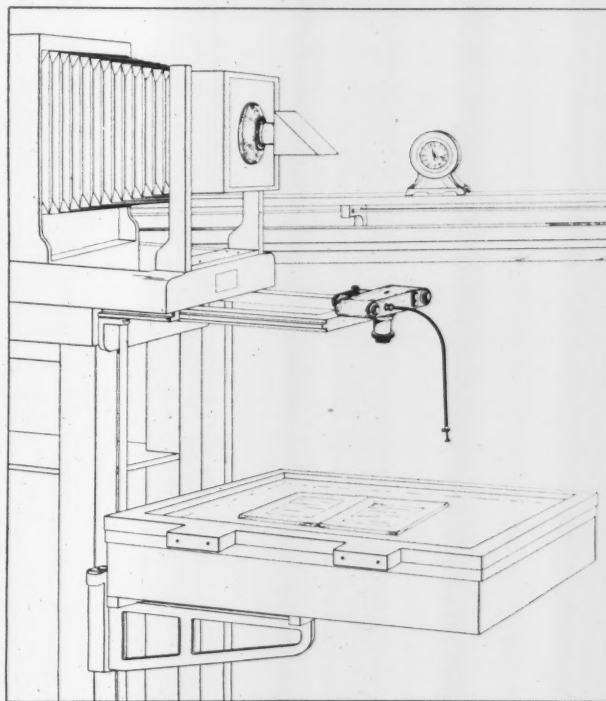


Plate 3. Leica Camera Attached to one of the Sliding Boards of the Base of the Photostat Camera

engraver's negative on paper, with the difference that it is not transparent. If, therefore, a photographic plate or film be substituted for the roll of photostat paper, it is possible to make engraver's negatives by using the same apparatus with which photostats are produced. In order to make this substitution, the so-called magazine of the photostat camera is swung aside and in its place another back, called a plate adapter and made especially for this purpose, is adjusted. This adapter has a ground glass for focusing, which can be removed to make way for a plate holder.

Experience is needed to make the engraver's negatives meet the special requirements of the engraver. In the beginning, this can only

be obtained through cooperation with the one who is to make the plates. Once this experience has been obtained, it is only necessary to know the process the engraver intends to follow—zinc etching, half-tone, or collotype—because each type requires certain specific qualities in the negatives to be used. For zinc etching, a negative with strong contrasts is required; for collotype reproduction, a very soft negative is needed.

By making the engraver's negatives direct from the original, all intermediate photography is eliminated. The image that is obtained from the original in the first place is directly applied by the engraver in preparing his plates, as in the case of an original brought to his

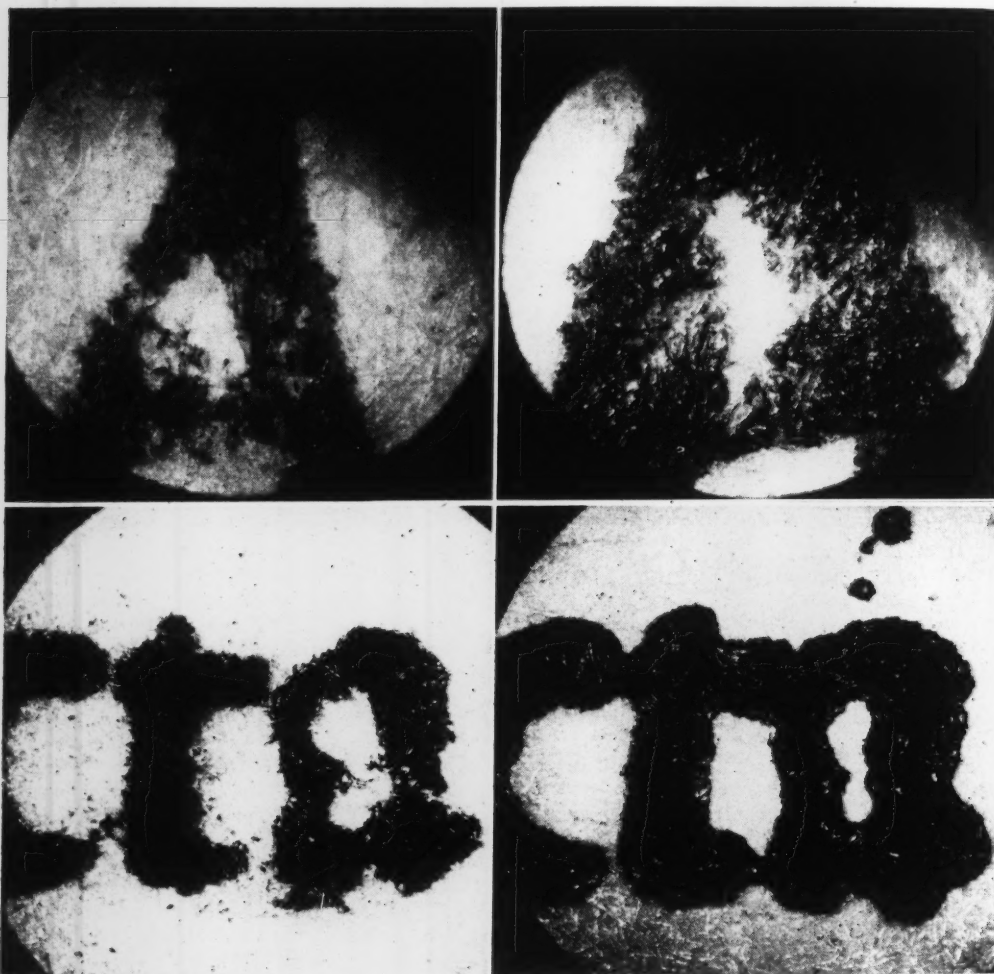


Plate 4. Above: Upper Part of Two Capital A's in Original and in Facsimile. Below: Corresponding Characters of the Columbus Letter and its Alleged Facsimile

plant, and if these negatives have the required qualities, a higher degree of perfection can be obtained than by other methods.

In all probability the time is not far distant when, in certain cases, it will be possible to improve even on this method. Ronald Trist, the inventor of the Pantone process of engraving, has found a way to apply the line or half-tone image directly to a sensitized metal plate, exposed in the camera, thus eliminating even the engraver's negative. In this procedure, a chromium-faced, metal plate, coated with a silver emulsion, is developed practically in the same way as a glass-plate negative. The printing can be done on uncalendered stock. The editor of Penrose's *Annual* states: "It is not claimed that Pantone is going to supersede anything in the printing world, but it may prove a very valuable alternative to existing processes."

(4) The fourth process is merely a mechanical adaptation. In making reproductions of rare material, especially when voluminous books or manuscripts are involved, individuals as well as institutions are resorting more and more to the use of the Lemare or the Leica cameras and 35-millimeter cinema film for projection purposes. The principal expense is for labor, as the cost of the material used is slight. For this reason, every labor-saving device is of importance.

Both the Lemare and Leica cameras are very small and the copying stands that are constructed for them are of inadequate structure for the heavy volumes for which the inexpensive film reproductions have their greatest advantage. Consequently, every time

a page has to be turned, much time is lost in balancing and focusing. The base of the photostat camera, on the other hand, has excellent facilities, for the handling of heavy and voluminous books, in its bookholder and copy board. They consist of rack-and-pinion devices for lowering and raising the object, as well as for moving the camera back and forth. By attaching the Leica camera temporarily to one of the sliding boards of the base of the photostat camera (see plate 3) and by making use of the latter's appliances for the handling of books, it has been possible to reduce the operating time to a minimum of three exposures a minute.

(5) The last processes to be described here, belong to the domain of photomicroscopy. With the advent of microscopes, like the "Ultrapak" (manufactured by Leitz & Co., of Wetzlar, Germany), having a built-in light source for oblique illumination, the detection of facsimile pages in rare books has been considerably simplified. Such microscopes are equipped with a small incandescent bulb, whose light is reflected by means of a prism and four reflectors and thrown obliquely on the area under inspection. Diaphragms, with narrow, sector-shaped openings, can be inserted in front of the light source, to increase the obliqueness of the illumination.

Sometimes facsimile pages have been made for previous owners of rare books to complete certain copies. In the course of years, the items have changed hands many times and the existence of the facsimile pages has been forgotten. In other cases facsimiles have been inserted and the fact has been purposely

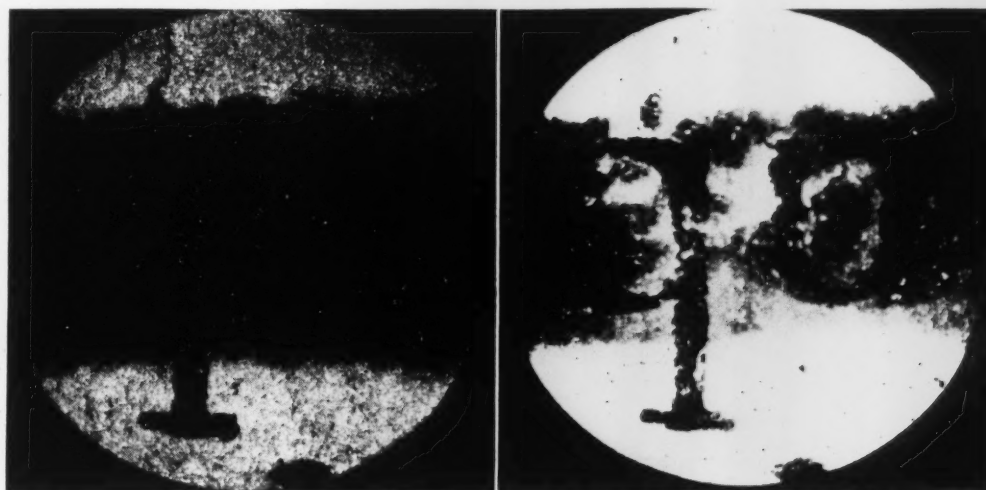


Plate 5. Two Photomicrographs

concealed. All this has frequently annoyed and embarrassed owners of rare books and has resulted in loss of money and sometimes even in lawsuits as in the case of the so-called Columbus letter, printed in 1493. (See: *Brayton Ives versus Ellis and Elvey*, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1899.) In this instance it was alleged that the entire book, consisting of eight pages, was a facsimile. The difference between an original page and a facsimile becomes obvious under a microscope of the oblique-illumination type and shows that the two pages compared were not made under the same circumstances or by the same means. By the lower magnifications slight variations in the shape of the type can be distinguished, and by the higher magnifications differences in the degree of density and in the consistency of the printer's ink are brought out. Small crystals frequently imbedded in the ink and made conspicuous by oblique lighting are a further indication of a difference in the ingredients used.

On plate 4, one pair of illustrations represents the upper parts of two capital A's; the first in the text of the original of Barnfield's *Cynthia*, printed in 1595; the second in the text of a page known to be in facsimile and occurring in the same work. The other pair of illustrations represents corresponding characters of the Columbus letter of 1493 and of its alleged facsimile.

(6) Application of infra-red radiation in photomicrography. While testing the penetrating properties of certain rays of the infra-red region of the spectrum, it occurred not infre-

quently that, where certain lines of a deleted passage could be photographed in a legible manner on an infra-red sensitive plate, a certain word or group of letters did not come forth from concealment as the rest of the deleted text. In other words, there was, in those instances, not sufficient difference in density in the image on the photographic plate to distinguish between the printed text and the obliteration. With this circumstance in mind, we tried to photograph with infra-red radiation, portions of the densest deletions, as we saw them through the Ultrapak microscope Leitz. This microscope, with the built-in light source for oblique illumination, had previously manifested its usefulness by giving more definition in its photographic images of small sections of obliterated passages, than the naked eye could observe. The usual light source of this microscope is an incandescent bulb of one-half volt, and by intercepting its light with an infra-red filter and by using the optical system of the microscope as a photographic lens, we obtained plainly legible images of the obliterated letters that could not be read on our other infra-red negatives, made with the usual photographic apparatus.

Plate 5 shows two photomicrographs, the first one made with the ordinary illumination of this microscope on a process plate, the second one through an infra-red filter on an infra-red sensitive plate. The latter demonstrates the unusual penetrating properties of infra-red radiation, even when it emanates from as small a light source as a flashlight bulb.

Autumn's Tapestry

Grave Autumn sits in absent-minded mood,
Weaving her bobbin slowly in and out
On Summer's tapestry. Her fingers brood
Upon the colors tumbled all about.

It seems as if by chance her idle hands
Seek always gold and always scarlet thread;
Her tissue is a glory when it stands
At last complete...And then she shakes
her head.

Quickly she works in russet tones and gray,
And pulls out gold and scarlet bit by bit,
Embarrassed that her fingers should betray
Old woman's dreaming, and she sigh for it.

—ALEXANDRA GIFFORD.

The Library of the Future

By AVERY O. CRAVEN

Professor of American History, University of Chicago¹

THE CALIFORNIA Library Association has made a grave mistake in permitting an historian the privilege of prophecy. In his own field, such a thing is denied; he must deal only with what has occurred in the past; he must let cold facts speak for themselves, while he stands aside, an impartial observer, without personal interest in the course that developments may take. To set him free to roam the days yet unborn is to incur that most dangerous risk taken when long repressed desires are loosed.

Kipling once observed that:

When the clergyman's daughter drinks nothing but
water,
She's certain to finish on gin!

If the aunt of the vicar has never touched liquor,
Look out when she finds the champagne!

There are things in the breast of mankind which are
best
In darkness and decency hid,
For you never can tell, when you've opened a Hell,
How soon you can put back the lid.

When the churchwarden's wife never danced in her
life,
She will kick off your hat when she starts.

But as serious as is the first danger, the second is even more alarming. You have reversed the whole order in modern life. You are specialists. I am a mere user of libraries—even yet a bit mystified by your cards and all that goes on between my call for a book and the delivery, after various lengths of waiting, of the very book I have called for. Specialists, in America, have been wont to do the talking. The patient, if not always intelligent, man of the street is supposed to do the listening. Yet you have set a reader to talking. I can only assume that you have taken this means of assuring yourselves anew of your own superiority in your own field.

It is, therefore, with all humility, yet with a secret pleasure, that I proceed for the first time in my life to the privilege of dealing in futures; to tell a group of experts, who know

more about libraries and their future than I will ever know, what the library of the future will be. If my spirit should partake of that of the boy just out of school, you will, I am sure, understand.

In dealing with the future, there is but one thing of which I am certain. The future of the library will reflect and be a part of the future American social-economic order. And I am as certain, as I am certain of standing here, that America has come to the end of an era and is entering a new day that is to be fundamentally different from the old. The library of the present and past is part of an age that is gone forever. We have turned corners in the last few years and the vista ahead is strangely unfamiliar.

The period in American life since 1860 has been one of matchless expansion and exploitation, in which the driving motive has been that of acquisition. The temper of the American mind, under frontier and rural training, has favored individualism, measured progress in terms of material accomplishment, and judged man's worth by the size of his accumulations. We have solved an appalling number of the problems of production. We have piled wealth high; we have given a new measure of comfort and luxury. It has been a period in which "captains of industry," "masters of capital," "geniuses of transportation," and "builders of empires" have flourished. Under the restless drive of a race of pioneers we have crossed a continent, transforming a wilderness into a land of cities and complex social and industrial forms. We have wrung from a continent its stores of wealth in gold and silver, iron and copper, timber and soils, and with a mechanical skill seldom equalled, carried forward technical improvements that in nearly every decade have been nothing less than revolutionary.

In the great hurry of accomplishment, business has over-shadowed politics, and governmental policies have been largely shaped by the needs of an expanding economic order. Liberal land laws have made our natural resources freely available for most rapid development and exhaustion; protective tariffs have monopolized earth's richest market for our own use; and a financial program, ever favorable to the creditor, has made possible both that concentration of capital and that

¹Address before the California Library Association, Santa Barbara, May 11, 1932.

²Also a Research Fellow (1931-32) at the Huntington Library.

public confidence so necessary for widest industrial expansion. Nothing like the results has ever been known in the rapidity of movement, the accumulation of mass, and in the complete absence of pattern along which developments have gone.

The American farmer, because lands to be had for the mere taking have constantly risen in value as the restless tide has pressed on further, has been able to make a living from his acres and to know that by the time he has reached the age of forty or forty-five he might retire to the cross-roads village to loaf and garden and talk the rest of his days in comfort. If by chance he had taken the fat black lands of the Middle West he might even look forward to an old age in California. What had cost in the beginning but \$1.25 an acre would in one working life-time be increased to \$50 or \$75, and in turn, as other generations followed, to \$200 or \$400 an acre.

Furthermore, his soils were fresh and deep, and he need not return fertilizer or take thought of the morrow's fertility. Nature had been kind, and a single cash crop of corn, or wheat, or cotton, or tobacco, might be grown year after year without apparent damage to his soils. He could actually take his profits from the unearned increment on his lands and from the margin of fertility stored therein. The only pressing problem in production was the securing of an adequate supply of the new machinery, which would keep his flood of crops pouring out. He could, and did, farm for nothing, giving the new urban-industrial world that was rising on every side, the cheapest and best supply of food and raw materials ever known in human history.

From the first settlement of the American continent up to 1870, there had been incorporated into farms some 407 millions of acres; in the next three decades thereafter, there were added to this more than 430 million acres. One generation of men settled more land and made it into farms than all of their predecessors put together. By 1920 they had increased it to nearly 956 millions of acres. And off cheap land came cheap food. Cattle born and bred on the range, feeding off government-owned grass; furnished common folk the world over roast-beef, the food of princes. Self-feeding binders clicking over level prairie soils poured out veritable floods of grain to feed plain people white bread, that once only nobles knew. Democracy fought its battles on a full stomach.

And with a great continent to be crossed and filled with farms, and with great cities to rise on new industry and commerce, the American manufacturer found even larger

opportunities. Here was a market all his own, that consumed his production in quantities and at prices that enabled him constantly to expand his efforts, make use of the most advanced technique, and to wage a fight to death against his less efficient rivals. Earnings in a single year often equalled the capital invested, and there is scarcely a great surviving unit in any line that did not adjust its capitalization to accord with its earnings. The valuation of a business was fixed at a figure which made the earnings but a reasonable per cent. When Frick and Carnegie combined in the steel business, their capital was but five million dollars. The advantages of a union of coke and steel led them to increase it to twenty-five millions without the addition of a single cent of money. Each merely increased the value of his properties to the desired amount, and the earnings of 23 per cent the next year on the new figure made a paper value into real capital. The American market for steel to build railroads and skyscrapers had been capitalized and proven its ability to turn rags into gold. That is the story of nearly every great business on the American continent.

No wonder that "well-fixed" people now became millionaires many times over; that a whole life of extravagance, ranging from mansions filled with the art treasures of the ages to private yachts and retinues of servants grew up; that the land was filled with golf courses, splendid and exclusive hotels, great libraries and art galleries, paved roads, magnificent parks, and great universities crowded with boys and girls thoroughly incapable of being educated; that prosperity literally raged through the country, checked only here and there when common sense was cast too far behind, and that a generation of men believed that the sky was the limit and all wisdom resided on the brow of the American business man.

Then something happened. Some thought, and still think, it but a temporary situation. Others begin to survey the past and note that the frontier is gone, the great stores of land and natural wealth are already in private hands, the market is already pressed well beyond its normal limits by deferred payments and psychological advertising, and a great sag is permanently developed in the capacity of the buyer to continue at old levels in quantity and price. Somewhere between 1929 and 1932, something like ninety-billions of dollars fell from the old valuations of lands and stocks. Some have called it a depression; a surprising number have now begun to think of it as a revolution.

To those who expect that ninety billion

shortly to return, I would suggest a little study of the American market whose capitalization produced much of these values. I would have them notice that the American farmer has definitely turned a corner and that the great sources of his old time profits have largely dried up. Lands may rise in value in the future, but never again at a rate that will allow three generations in turn to retire at forty-five because a 160 acre tract or a 320 acre one has risen in three decades by \$300 per acre. It is still possible to farm without putting back fertilizers into the soils, but a dry year, even in Iowa and Illinois, shows how near the margin we have come, and the last ten years have seen hundreds of thousands of acres actually abandoned in these states. Furthermore, efficient drainage, by tiling and open ditches, has lowered the water level to near danger point and every year the Mississippi River carries in its wash a quantity of the essential elements for plant growth, that would cost on the market more than the amount of money yielded by the entire corn crop of its Valley. The day of land skinning is over; that second source of profits in farming is gone for good.

And what is as significant, the old rural way of living, which allowed men to toil long hours and await even the comforts of a bath room until retirement, has given way before the rush of urban standards of living. The rural world has adopted the city way of living, even to the radio, the high school, and the twin bed. The third source of profits has also gone forever. The farmer has come to the end of his days of exploitation, both of the lands and of the wife and of the children. Farming is entering a new day in which some believe that large capitalistic effort, comparable to that now used in manufacturing, will predominate, and in which others are already talking of an American peasant. But, whatever the new form, one thing is clear. This market both for land and for goods has been profoundly altered and the most significant feature of the old America has been changed for its future social and economic influence.

A second set of facts is as disturbing. The bitter competition of an individualistic order has concentrated the agents of production in industry into a few large and efficient units; each has been able to make the most of technique and science; each has become a monument of efficiency in the putting of goods before its public. A few concerns do what many once did and a few men and more machines do what a thousand hands (incidentally very tightly bound to human brains and human hearts) were once required to do. Unemploy-

ment grows by leaps and bounds. The great urban flood is checked. The city is already talking of ways by which its surplus humans may be returned to the country where it may supply its own wants in food and raiment. With the problems of production marvelously solved, we flounder about amid the chaos of an antiquated system of distribution.

America has come of age! An old era of extravagance, exploitation and spending is over. Perhaps even the spirit of acquisition has had its day and a whole new order is in the offing. Ten days ago the greatest banker in the nation declared to me that revolution was to his mind a possibility; the April *Harper's Magazine* carried an article headed: "When the Revolution Comes." Thoughtful people are talking of fundamentals; they see the end of an era. They talk of the past as a thing gone forever; of a future that is to be different.

I have briefly suggested the features of an old age and indicated some of my reasons for thinking that it has passed because the library of the present is a product of that age. Its development has been a part of the extravagance, the mad craze for size, the haphazard growth, of the past. The state and national systems have come without intelligent planning as to function; there has been much of over expansion and searching for services to render—a hunting, if you please, for readers, a going out into the byways and hedges in search for them. Libraries, like other agents, have tried to make a showing in statistical tables and judged their value in terms of size. I need not go into details. You are all too familiar with the story of expansion. I believe that the future will see this program as badly upset as the program of business and general social development seems destined to be. A new day is ahead for the library.

Whatever else the future may hold, I am certain that it will be characterized by three things; greater economy, more intelligent planning that will become national if not international, and a continued technical advance. Economy will be essential. Our municipalities have developed their present programs on the basis of values as set by a highly organized, high pressure, real-estate group. Industrial growth and a steady drift from the rural areas to the city, have made these values possible, and taxation and municipal bonds have been fixed accordingly. Under the present return to real values, there is scarcely a city that dares to make an honest collection of taxes. If they did and real estate was forced on to the market, the whole bubble of values would be pricked at once and fictitious values would

disappear, to the destruction of a large per cent of American municipal indebtedness. Chicago would not be alone in bankruptcy. The American city is facing a dark future in which the refinements of service will be sharply contracted. Schools and libraries will be among the first to feel the pressure and every item in their programs must stand before the bar and answer for its worth. Just as the individual will open his exclusive golf club to the public and beg it to come and save bankruptcy, and the exclusive hotel will welcome a new kind of guest (even the common man's convention), so will the municipality seek a new standard of living on a lower if more wholesome level.

In the library field this will bring changes at which I can only guess. I venture to believe that the first will come in a change of attitude. The library will cease to hunt people whom it may serve. Men who want "library goods" will come for them to a single efficient center. The library will no longer go to the people. The great effort will be to preserve books, not to hasten their destruction by unappreciative wear. Men will be taught the love of books, the value of books, the real service of books. The old notion that a library whose books were worn had served best, will pass, and the urge to have readers will be succeeded by the pride in intelligent users of books. We will do less of the so-called "cultivating of readers," and turn our attention more to our cultivated readers. I might even hope that the keeping of statistics will cease altogether; that "big business" methods, that have failed so hopelessly in big business, will be dropped from library use.

I do not mean by this that the library will cease to be an agent of education and culture. I only mean that we will cease to measure the contribution along these lines by the number of readers, and by the number of books issued. The public library was established to afford the common man those opportunities once possible only to the rich, just as the university was intended to offer like opportunity in its field. Both have made the same mistake. We have found in the university world that the coming of great numbers has in no way measured our contribution above the old level. Boys and girls came to college because father could afford it, and because it was the fashionable thing to do. The love of learning played little or no part. We had hoped that they would catch it when they saw our great buildings and our learned men. But they have done much more to us than we have done to them. They have taken all the frills, and wrecked our ideals. They have made us into great

social and athletic clubs, and made it disgraceful for anyone to manifest the slightest interest in things intellectual. We have had to expand our plants to the point where the public is in revolt. We have had to lower our standards; we are staging great public physical exhibitions every Saturday for the entertainment of the masses, who measure us by the success of our football team. We are everywhere wondering just how we may select those capable of an education and worth spending brains and money upon. The whole trend and cry is for quality, quality!

But, you say, it has not hurt the boys and girls, even if they have not attained a love of learning. We are not so sure. We have turned out too many extravagant snobs to be confident. We have not always sent back our product, enriched either in mind or character. Democracy has not profited, when our college men vote and hold office in the same way that the most ignorant class have done. Numbers served has only lowered the levels and proven a detriment when economy has begun to give us some idea of what the real demand for education exclusively, is. Any one plant and faculty in any one general region, will be able to supply the real needs of education, when economy has stripped off the extravagant side of going to college.

You will learn a like lesson. Your expansions have not all been in response to real needs. You, too, have been trying to educate the masses. Economy will teach you your true limits of fundamental and vital service. The levels of both intellect and culture are to be lifted by quality effort rather than by quantity. We will travel back together, wiser but sadder.

A second economy that has nothing to do with restricted organization lies in the same direction of interest in the masses. The present buying of popular fiction by the local library will be entirely stopped. The man who wants to read the latest murder mystery will purchase it in a cheap paper-backed edition, or borrow it from a rental library maintained by the corner druggist. The public library will buy only the works of standard authors and of those whose writings early show an indication of permanent value. It will aim at those books which give a real hand to education and culture; those items which serve to supply information for the man in the street. Perhaps it will in this way do more toward educating the public taste than by its present, but soon to be abandoned, readers' advisors.

Economies will also come on the technical side. Cataloging will be greatly simplified. One of these days some wise librarian, under the pressure for saving, will discover that not

one reader in a thousand ever wishes to know other than the author, the title, the date and place of publication of any book. And that one in a thousand does not trust the catalogers' card, but insists on seeing the book and making his own notes. This does not apply, of course, to rare books or to cases where appendices contain valuable materials. But the average library, as I shall indicate later, will have few of such items, and may easily cover its exceptions as necessary.

A second wise man will one day discover that a great system of classification, designed for the Library of Congress type, does not always give greatest economy or efficiency for the plant of small or even medium size, and he will gradually suit his arrangements to the larger needs of his own organization, not by a rejection of uniformity, but by a drastic simplification of the general pattern to his own problems. He will learn that adding to, is only part of efficiency; that dropping off is sometimes just as important.

In this new economy the library will better define its services in relation to the other educational agencies of the community. It will have definitely to decide whether the formal effort at Americanization and adult education is a part of a library's function or whether it belongs to the public schools. I am inclined to believe the library will entirely abandon the field. It will also have to work out the problem of services to the public schools and the colleges that happen to be near it, either becoming the library of the schools and of the public reader both, or else forcing the schools to carry their own loads independently. And if the latter, then the schools will be forced to take over the entire load of child education, including the matter of reading. The public cannot afford the present duplication and lack of efficiency.

The second step will come from more extended and more intelligent planning. While the local flavor and local control will not be entirely lost, there will come a sharper division between different types of libraries, and a greater standardization of type. The small town library will be a type fitted for local service, buying from a well worked out list only; the college library will be one for the needs of supplementary reading of a peculiar kind, and will contain a limited amount of source materials for the training of research students and for permitting professors to keep alive as scholars while they teach. The city library will be better adjusted to serving the needs of a more varied group of readers but will completely give up the effort to serve the experts in any field of research. It will

allow the schools to take care of the children's reading and even in the schools there will be no separate library but only a wider use of books for class purposes. It will turn to those specialties only which fit a unique need in their environment, and it will restrict its organization to only basic services.

The national will be divided up into geographic units and in each of these there will develop some large central library which will become the depository of all rare books and all materials for research purposes. There, the government documents, the newspapers, the manuscripts, the photostats, etc., of the entire region will be collected. When a local library obtains a rarity or any body of material that the specialist alone might use, it will simply feed it on to the regional research center and make no effort at retaining it for its own limited body of readers. In this regional library only the trained worker or those with a very definite problem to work out will be allowed, and where private endowments permit, they will carry forward a wide program of research. Their services will be for the expert; their holding of interest only to the research worker. They will aim at completeness, not only in materials relating to the region where they are located but also in the basic materials of all fields of knowledge. They will consider themselves storehouses where books are to be kept, that is places where all books are to be preserved for the future. It will, in fact, mean that each geographic unit will have a regular Library of Congress of its own.

The university library will also reflect these developments. One university will reproduce all the materials in a certain field and become a center for research graduate work for that field in particular, allowing other universities in other places to specialize and reproduce all the necessary materials for other fields. The effort to make each university library complete or even competent for all fields will be given up in an effort at concert planning. When this has come there will be a wide and free exchange of materials and real progress in university library service will be approached.

Technical developments will aid both of these changes. The photostat will be greatly improved and cheapened so that it will be possible to reproduce any book or document or newspaper at a nominal cost, and thus to duplicate for the larger centers all materials desired. The moving picture film will come into wider use for the copying of materials and the reader will have an entire set of manuscripts or the pages of a rare book on his roll of film. He will then simply sit at his desk

and turn his pages with a crank, reading the projection in any size that he cares to make. The Library of Congress will, by this means, scour the libraries of the world, and by a system of international agreements, bring the world to the great national library, as its own treasures are scattered abroad to selected regional libraries in this country.

With the television it will be possible to call by phone any library, even half across the continent, and have a rare manuscript thrown before you for use at your own desk. Perhaps, when broadcasting has also yielded to efficient planning, it may be possible for an individual in his own home to adjust his instruments and have thrown before him the pages of the latest book of merit, or even the pages of a rare manuscript, as it is "broadcast" from the library plant. No one can set limits to the new services that lie ahead when planning has become a reality.

The library of the future will also find the character of its holdings to be altered. Moving picture films, produced for other purposes, records of voices, and recordings of events on film, will become documents as valuable as the pen and ink records of those who lived in the long ago. The library, which caters to the research student, will find its materials altered, as well as its services. Even the mechanical arrangements for storage and use

of materials may be changed. The meaning of the words "record of the past" is being strangely altered these days.

I cannot go further—my time is up. The churchwarden's wife has perhaps kicked enough hats for once. You have suffered enough for your indulgence. I have registered enough of my vague guesses based on the requirements of a new day. They have at least suggested a period of contraction in contrast to the one now passing; they do look forward to a more careful defining of fields and a more intelligent cooperation with the other educational forces. The library has elaborated its services in an era of extravagance. It has been caught in the whirl that has impoverished the word "service" has gone out of its way to do good. The future will be less haphazard, less expansive, but the library will not lose its place in the life of a people who have over-produced only in the sense that we have failed to solve the problem of a just distribution. Leisure in greater quantity is possible. Unemployment is in fact only leisure, if translated into intelligent terms. When we have become rational in our social planning we will have more of "goods," and more of leisure. We may even teach men the meaning of real leisure, and if so, the use of books will be of greater importance in the days ahead than in those we have left behind.

FOR IT is certain that whoever will not courageously face the facts of life, whether he likes them or not, will never be able to tell the true from the false in literature.... You may have any message you like to give the public, but the essential condition for its delivery is sincerity. Unless a book gets written in the spirit of challenging and fearful levity which once sent some admirable lads "over the wire," then I fail to see why it should be done at all, when so many needful chores are waiting. Let us not deceive ourselves. It is certain that a great writer never worries about his style, that ticklish subject in a course of English for aspirants to journalism, and we see the reason for it. Something else possesses the man. The importance of what he has to say controls him, and his chief anxiety is that we should clearly understand it. If that does not give him style, then nothing can; and if style is there, then it will be in accord with the importance of his message. The closest study of the styles of all the great masters of English will not give us anything of importance to say any more than wearing Napoleon's old hat would help a modern general to victory. If this seems a hard saying, then let an unbeliever try to write like Swift. A zeal for truth is the spring of art; though it would be useless here to discuss those tests by which we may recognize truth when we suspect it to be about. Perhaps it is a matter of instinct. It is not always easy to see the truth of a matter.

From *Between the Lines*, by H. M. TOMLINSON.

The Librarian as a Professor of Adult Education

By MORSE A. CARTWRIGHT

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IN 1979 or thereabouts, on the eve of the celebration attendant upon the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Library Association, the Bostwick of that period will sit himself down to review a century of librarianship in America. This centennial historian, polishing his adjectival skill upon the far-reaching importance of library development in the United States, will divide the hundred years under inspection into three states: first, the Era of Expansion; second, the Era of Doubt; and third, the Era of Deeper Usefulness. His musings upon changing concepts in the meaning of librarianship will all revolve about these three periods. He may be relied upon, with a caustic yet forgiving pen, to point out that his profession, in common with others, was at any given stage little more than a reflection of public thought during that stage. The prow of a ship, he will say, moves no faster than the ship itself and even the stern must be brought into port before the cargo can be unloaded and a profit realized.

During the forty years prior to 1917, emphasis in library America lay largely upon the acquisition of buildings. This Era of Expansion saw an amazing and unprecedented call upon public and private funds for the provision of free library facilities for all. This was a worthy and stupendously ambitious project in what has grown to be a country of one hundred and twenty millions. The fact that we have realized that objective more than sixty per cent and that some seventy millions of people have access to public libraries in this country is one answer—and a fairly conclusive one—to certain present-day European critics of "mercenary, dollar-chasing America." This growth, so exceptional as to dwarf any and every European development in library pro-

vision, should not content us, however. We still have some fifty millions of people, largely in rural areas, not yet adequately served, or, in many cases, not served at all.

It would be useless to deny the charge that much of this expansion was founded upon motives other than those of the purest social service and of scholarship. Local pride became involved. The George F. Babbitts of many Zeniths made libraries and their heralded culture a manifestation of the "go-getter" spirit directly inimical to the pursuance of a true cultural ideal. But nevertheless, this intense outbreak of acquisitiveness, enormously heightened as it was by the great game of matching wits

Librarianship is a profession
Of this we're often told.
But at once we make confession,
More timidly than bold,
That what we oft have wondered
In a questioning vein,
What we've sat and deeply pondered
At cost of thinking pain,
Is the knotty problem-both
Of the librarian's success—
After all this wordy pothor
What on earth does he profess?

—ANONYMOUS.

and dollars with the amused, tolerant and kindly Andrew Carnegie, left a rich heritage in America. The little grey steel-master was wholly aware of the motives underlying the sudden desire on the part of many communities "for the advancement of the civilization" of their people and "the diffusion of knowledge among them." His philosophy, however, did not hesitate to utilize these human foibles for their enduring gifts to posterity. American libraries multiplied in true geometric proportion and, toward the end of the pre-war period—which was also the end of Mr. Carnegie's period—he with other friends of American culture saw arising a real concern for larger use of the plants already provided. Book and other collections grew rapidly in the years just before the war—a recrudescence of the collecting instinct was upon us, which has lasted even through what I have termed the Era of Doubt.

This second period of fifteen years was ushered in by the abrupt, dislocating influence of War. Throughout industry, commerce, education, the professions, we learned—overnight almost—that commonly accepted norms of use all must be abandoned. Maximum capacity, which with half a century's currency

Paper presented at New York State Library Association meeting, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 20, 1932.

had assumed certain fixities only to be changed after due deliberation, became a relative term. From 1917 to 1921, as a people we discovered that every agency fashioned by the hand and mind of man could be forced, by determined effort, to yield a greater usefulness to a larger number of people than before had been thought possible. To say that this was a disquieting and in some way a disillusioning discovery is to put it mildly indeed. Its influence has persisted throughout this Era of Doubt—in fact it is perhaps the genesis of the very Doubt itself. Our war and post-war efforts raised in us the hope—only now receding—that all could (or would) be productively and permanently employed; that all could enjoy the fruits of labor without much concern for the labor itself; that all could be rich through a mounting stock market; that all could be educated to a higher (?) level of less usefulness; that specialization was an ultimate goal of education; that worship of the false god prosperity would itself induce an enduring American culture in all classes and strata of our population.

The shocking denouement to this fallacious type of reasoning did not occur until October of 1929, when the stock market crash served as the curtain raiser for the most severe, prolonged "panic" of our national history. The extent of the fool's paradise in which we were living is indicated in the very name we gave to it. We called it a "depression"—surely a mild term for a declivity off which thousands of us have been hurled to destruction and down the steep slopes of which all of us have been dragged at least a certain distance.

Now, to revert to my original observation that public libraries at any stage of their development reflect accurately the public thought of the time, it becomes evident that what was an Era of Doubt in the nation at large, or more precisely an era of worshipping strange and new gods, should have its counterpart in librarianship. An examination of library documents for the last fifteen years shows a multitude of gropings toward the true meaning of librarianship as a profession. To cite only a few of these will illustrate my point: Strenuous efforts to increase the number of librarians—a sort of "Fifty million Frenchmen can't be wrong" philosophy; The multiplication of training schools and training courses with the same objective, though many of those already in existence were below a reasonable, minimum standard of effectiveness; Worship of the fetish that years of school training resulting in degrees and certificates would overcome natural deficiencies in the new material; The scholarship yardstick

as the sole reliable measure of a librarian's worth; Higher and yet higher salaries to attract new blood; Annuities; "Recruitment" from other occupations; Specialization within narrow departmental fields; Increases in the masculine minority in the profession; Internationalism; North American solidarity; Adult Education as a catch phrase to ensnare the unsuspecting patron; Readers' advisers; Reading With a Purpose; Library Extension; Children's librarians; Emphasis and yet more emphasis upon mechanistic efficiency in the profession. I could go on indefinitely, but these phrases indicate the variance which I seek to show during the Era of Doubt.

But, you will say, many of these gropings point in what is undeniably the right direction. And I most emphatically agree with you—in fact most of them are! But they must all be taken together—not individually or in groups of two or three—for the enhancement of what after all is a profession with many attributes of nobility. To bring this about they must be sublimated, mingled and made one with a vibrant, dominating theme.

The composition of this central theme is the task which confronts the profession in the forty-five years commencing now, at what we hope is the end of the Era of Doubt. What will be its character is in the hands of time. I have chosen to call it an Era of Deeper Usefulness. It is an insufficient term. But it must strike at the heart of the meaning of librarianship. What is the librarian of the next half century really to be?

I see him—or her—as much, much more than the harried administrator of today. Certainly he will not be a catalog slave, a dealer of cards and a user of guides and indexes only. On the other hand, my imagination portrays him as more of a flesh and blood creature than the bespectacled professorial type forecast by W. S. Learned. I think I see him as a warm, sympathetic, fairly knowledgeable student of people and of books. While I don't visualize him as a psychological expert or as a psychiatrist, I think he must have enough knowledge of these fields to detect the need for such professional services in the patrons who come to him. Perhaps I see him most clearly as a high type of personnel officer, a Dean of Students without great academic pretensions. But he must be expert as a vocational and educational adjustment officer. He must cultivate wisdom in the field of family relationships. He must be a sociologist—who must not in these days?—but he must abhor the cheap sentimentality and catch phrases so admired by badly trained social workers. Above all he must keep in the fore-

front of his mind the necessity for complete humanity of treatment to the trusting readers who may come to him. Superimpose on this as much technical, specialized training as you can without sacrificing his interest in human beings as human beings. You will have, I think, a professional librarian who will per-

form with credit the great task that is before him.

And you will also have—that which is the only point in my saying all this—perhaps the best exemplification of the adult educator of the future—a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Adult Education.

Libraries in the Present Economic Crisis

By ISAK COLLIJN

Director of the Royal Library of Stockholm, Sweden¹

THE GENERAL crisis which is at the present time overshadowing the entire world has had everywhere as a natural consequence a reduction to the furthest possible limits of national budgets, to diminish in some degree the depression under which they are all suffering. In principle these reductions require no defense. When times are hard all necessary means must be used to avoid deficits. Nevertheless, it is essential in such situations not to have recourse to remedies of a utility doubtful at the moment when they are adopted, and which involve future consequences of an absolutely disastrous nature. Among the measures which come within this last category must undeniably be considered the withdrawal of support which has been accorded up to now to intellectual and scientific undertakings. This withdrawal will certainly result in delaying or even paralyzing to a more or less fatal degree the scientific research of our time. It is, therefore, I believe, a duty laid on the representatives of the intellectual and scientific world to raise their voices in an attempt to point out energetically the danger which menaces all our modern culture if such tendencies are allowed a free rein, and if the functioning of one of the most powerful agencies of modern public life is seriously hampered.

It is true, as Adolph Von Harnack, that great scholar and librarian, said in his inaugural discourse as Head of the State Library at Berlin, that "the development of science and

letters depends in the first place on great genius and on creative personality, whose results guide and direct scientific research and open to it new perspectives, but unhappily it is not given to us to raise up geniuses of this sort and creative personalities at any moment we wish. They are chance gifts which humanity receives in fortunate moments." The second condition necessary to this development by its weight and importance is, according to Harnack's own words, "The care and development of great scientific and intellectual institutions." Among institutions he gives the first place without the least hesitation to libraries. "Libraries contain the results of studies brought down to the present day and furnish at the same time the necessary material for their continuation. They are both the storehouses, the workshops, and the instruments of Science."

The injury done to great libraries by the suppression of funds, by diminution in staff, etc., an injury which prevents them from playing their part as centers of studies and as an indispensable means for furthering international scientific and intellectual research, will in itself be enormous, not only for this generation, which will experience the first damage, but even more for future generations. The comparison which Harnack made between the care which a library demands and the care which a forest requires is very just: outrageous exploitation and defective care will always bring their disastrous results on future generations, which, seeing this neglect, provoked by an exaggerated desire for saving, will bitterly complain and will judge without mercy this generation which, for the sake of a momentary easing of its burdens, sacrificed irreplaceable values. European culture, whose

¹ The readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will surely be interested in the address of Dr. Collijn of Stockholm on "Libraries in the Present Economic Crisis," and in the resolutions of the International Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations adopted June 11, 1932, at Berne. I have taken the liberty of translating Dr. Collijn's address from French into English.

—WILLIAM W. BISHOP.

progress has rendered us so justly proud, is built on a scientific and intellectual foundation. It cannot maintain itself if this foundation totters. All our existence, all our intellectual and physical life have as a point of departure the foundations laid by modern science. A breach in scientific research will be, then, extremely disastrous, not only in theory but for intellectual life in all its extent. And it is a breach of this sort which threatens to develop when efforts are made to diminish the funds which libraries at the present time have for their work. The suppression of their funds will prevent them from keeping effectively their place in the far-flung program of modern scientific research. What is a scholar without a library? "*Clastrum sine armario quasi castrum sine armentario*" was already a common saying at the end of the twelfth century, and if one replaces the term "cloister" by a more modern conception of the word, this saying remains still true in our day. The number of scholars who are able to secure by their own efforts and at their own expense the printed material which is necessary for their work is extremely limited, and it is practically impossible even for this limited number to get for themselves the older books which must necessarily be consulted. Even under present conditions the administration of modern libraries must daily suffer complaints which are heard on every hand. At present they are trying to satisfy the demands of scholars to maintain their present level of acquisition and to divide equitably their already too limited resources. The general growth of bibliography, the increase in specialization of studies, the necessity for providing for the requirements of scientific research on the part of hosts of scholars, and many other perplexities have already been the cause of great anxiety to the directors of libraries. These conditions have called forth bitter complaints in the scientific world, irritated at seeing, because of the lack of library resources, a stop put to research. If a more stringent limitation now be introduced, under which librarians must necessarily

see their means reduced still further and the possibility of securing new acquisitions restricted still more, it will, unhappily, be not without cause that we shall have to lament a threatened decline in knowledge. Many people think these fears exaggerated and claim that the danger is not so alarming. They do not really understand the situation. Here again we might well recall a striking comparison made by Harnack, who compares libraries to immense reservoirs impounding water to distribute it by countless small canals to places which have the greatest need and where water can accomplish the best results. These reservoirs operate quietly, without any of that advertising which appears inseparable from modern life. Precisely because of this fact, many people are led to undervalue the significance of the work of modern libraries. Now, if this active work should suddenly cease or be seriously crippled, disastrous consequences would follow immediately. It would be a dangerous experiment. The persons responsible would assume a heavy burden. It is not on us, who represent the international world of learning, that the final decision of this question depends. It must, nevertheless, be recognized that we have not only the right to issue a warning of this threatening danger, but it is truly our duty so to do. Harm is easily done, but it is repaired slowly and with difficulty.

In all intellectual cooperation, diminishing the purchasing power of libraries is to diminish their international importance and value.

If there does not exist in every country at least one large library, capable of gathering and assembling the literary and scientific productions of other peoples, the whole country is necessarily ignorant of what other nations are doing and to that extent their own culture is diminished.

Such reductions in purchasing power of great libraries at once deprive international intellectual cooperation of one of its most efficient instruments, and that at a time when so many efforts are justly made to bring about greater understanding among nations.

Autumnal Music

Perhaps you do not know
That in the falling of the leaves
There's music sweeter than the song of garnerers
Bringing in their sheaves;
And in the wind's sigh
A note more plaintive than the cry
Of gulls cleaving a silent sky.

—LE BARON COOKE.

Library Books and Contagion

By GEORGE H. LATHROPE

President of the Board of Trustees, Morristown, N. J., Public Library

THE TRANSMISSION of communicable disease by means of books is a subject of highly controversial character. Theoretically it is possible. Practically no one has ever reported, to our knowledge, an authentic case. There is certainly nothing conclusive on the subject in medical literature. Infectious disease so often wanders about the streets, or sits in trolleys, buses, and railroad trains, unrecognized, incipient perhaps, coughing, sneezing, and exhaling its virus on all and sundry in its immediate neighborhood; so often are the innocent and unsuspecting within the malign influence of this aura or halo of contamination, that it is large wonder the race is not decimated yearly. The rôle of the human carrier is well known in medical experience, and it is so easy for a member of a family, in all innocence, to walk home from train or street car, church or theater, with scarlet fever or diphtheria in his or her pocket, so to speak, that it seems far fetched to ascribe Willie's illness to a book recently received from Cousin Sadie out in Iowa and enjoyed by her when she had the measles or what not six to twenty-four months ago. This must be cataloged as a non-sequitur until better proof is offered. Again we have no authentic record of illness amongst librarians which can be traced to this source.

But can you convince the dear public? You cannot. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "one man may lead a horse to water: but twenty cannot make him drink." Rational thought and the public mind are not synonymous. This discussion of course is amongst ourselves, and if library folk are not intelligent and rational, where are those qualities to be found? So two needs arise: we must do all possible to protect the reading public from whatever danger there may be, and, quite as important, we must convince the public that all that is humanly possible, and a little more, is being done to protect them.

Our own inquiry arose from a letter, an anonymous letter, objecting to the use of our books by a certain borrower said to have tuberculosis. The letter went into the scrap basket, but we took occasion to discuss our method of treatment of books exposed to con-

tagion, and found that method somewhat vague and seemingly too destructive—as, for example, in burning of books that had been exposed to diphtheria or scarlet fever. That seemed unnecessarily wasteful.

We therefore wrote to various libraries for their rules in this matter, to the State Board of Health, to the Library and Research Department of the American Medical Association, and to the librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine. We also wrote to two well known tuberculosis specialists; one at Saranac Lake, N. Y., the other in Asheville, N. C.

The data so obtained were finally submitted to a committee of three well known and intelligent physicians in our county (Note—because a physician is well known he is not therefore and necessarily intelligent. These three were both), with the request that they draw up for us a set of rules by which we might be guided.

Their discussion was highly interesting, and resulted in selecting the rules of the New York Public Library as their model, and adopting them with two important changes, namely, the use of a blower on books as soon as returned from contagious cases, and the inclusion of tuberculosis in the list of diseases in section 3. There were some minor changes also, but the New York Library rules are clear, simple, and comprehensive, and serve splendidly as a basis from which to work.

The rules as offered by this committee and finally approved by our Board of Health follow:

1. The Board of Health shall be requested to furnish the Library daily, or as often as is practicable, with a list of communicable disease cases, which shall be checked against the register. If a borrower's name appears on the list a special post card shall be mailed at once requesting that the book or books, if in contact with the patient (i.e., in the sick room), shall be retained till quarantine regulations have been duly carried out: stating further that no fines will be charged and asking that the books be wrapped when returned.

2. In case of small pox and anthrax the borrower shall be requested to burn all Library books in his possession.

3. Books in actual contact with a patient (i.e., which have been in the sick room) during the infectious period of scarlet fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, typhoid fever, and active pulmonary tuberculosis, shall be thoroughly dusted with a blower, exposed to sunlight and fresh air for forty-

A short bibliography of references used by this library is available for anyone interested.

eight hours, and then stored for three months before put out on the shelves.

4. Books in contact with measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and mumps, shall be dusted with the blower, exposed to fresh air and sunlight for forty-eight hours and returned to circulation.

5. Books in the home, but not in contact with cases mentioned in Sections 3 and 4, shall be treated as outlined in Section 4.

Books in this section may be returned when the borrower is finished with them, without waiting for the expiration of quarantine.

Our committee felt that pulmonary tuberculosis ought to be reckoned with, despite the statements by the two consultants, from Saranac and Asheville, that they did not believe there was any practical danger, and that they knew of no evidence in regard to the matter one way or the other. The committee was divided as to whether tuberculosis should go in section 3 or 4; but a two to one vote placed it in section 3. One member thought it wise to include pneumonia in the list, but this was left out by a two to one vote.

In regard to the methods of handling the books for the different groups, it must be pointed out that anthrax is a disease whose organism carries spores which are highly resistant. The disease itself is uncommon, but so very serious in its effects, that complete destruction of exposed books seems the only safe method. Small pox is a thoroughly loathsome disease, and its virus or organism, and the method of its transmission, are unknown. Hence these books too are burned.

If people are so ignorant or unintelligent that they will not be vaccinated against small pox, perhaps the day will come when libraries will be justified in refusing books to the unvaccinated as being folk of too low a mentality to read them!

In regard to the methods recommended for the groups in sections 3 and 4, the committee felt that exposure to fresh air and sunshine was probably adequate for the destruction of a large amount of infectious organisms—a fact that is well recognized. In addition to this, non-spore bearing organisms (bacteria, etc.) do not withstand absence of moisture; so that the dry storage of books for a certain period would certainly result in the final destruction of the germs left after sun and air have done their work.

An interesting article in the *Lancet* (London) for November 26, 1927, recounts the only piece of real scientific research we are able to find in the literature. Books were thoroughly sprayed with a virulent culture of streptococcus; then placed on shelves, and on successive days cultures made from their pages. Positive cultures were obtained in large numbers the first few days, and then in rapidly diminishing numbers, till on the twenty-second day all cultures were sterile. The workers concluded that a month dry storage on the shelves was ample precaution against scarlet fever, septic sore throat, and other streptococcus infections. Our committee decided that a three months storage period would therefore be ample for all books in the group under section 3. They felt that a further precaution might be taken by employing a strong current of air from a blower, such as is used in hair drying establishments, or from an electric fan with an attached cardboard cylinder, which would mechanically remove all dust and with it much contagious matter. They felt that this, with a subsequent twenty-four to forty-eight hour exposure to sun and air, is probably in itself sufficient precaution; but that, with the addition of a dry storage period, books from the more serious disease exposures are rendered thoroughly innocuous.

Other methods of disinfection were discussed only to be discarded. Formaldehyde, notably, was dismissed as creating an uncomfortable smell without accomplishing much else, if one excepts the psychological effect. An irritating miasma of this sort of course may be calculated to sterilize the mind and conscience of the lighter of the formalin candle, if that be desirable, but is probably quite innocuous to micro-organisms that have no sense of smell. The French, with their addiction for perfumes, like and use this method of disinfecting. Heat, either moist or dry, is difficult of application without damage, or risk of damage, to the books. If so managed as not to injure the books, it probably will not greatly injure the germs of disease.

This brief exposition of our problem and the answer sought is offered for such benefit as may be derived therefrom by others to whom the same question has become troublesome.

Inscription for a Library

I who am thin with hunger,
I who need bite and sup,
Come to you with my platter,
Run to you with my cup.

—LIZETTE WOODWARD REESE.

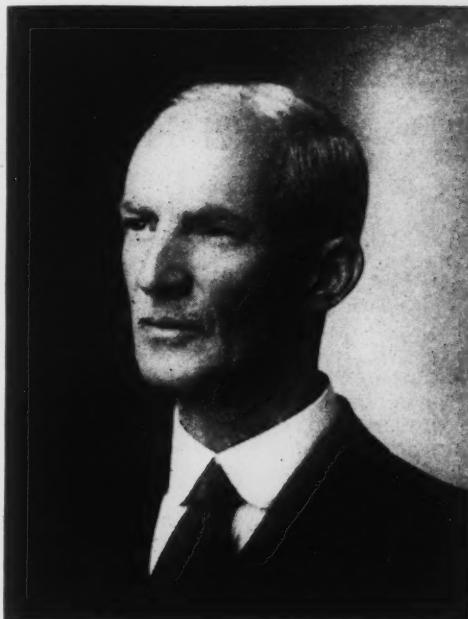
Librarian Authors

LONNA D. ARNETT, Librarian of the West Virginia University at Morgantown since 1911, is a native of the State. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from West Virginia University in 1898, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Clark University in 1903. After some teaching experience in normal schools and college he attended the New York State Library School for one year (1908-1909); following which he was assistant librarian in the United States Office of Education for about two years, and then returned to West Virginia University as Librarian.

The collections on the campus of the West Virginia University now number about 150,000 volumes. The first unit of a new library building, completed last year, will shelve about 275,000 volumes and, when completed by the addition of the second unit of the building, will shelve about one million volumes. It will be distinctive, in a way, because it is an approach to the sky-scraper type, seventeen stack floors, with a graduate reading room separating the fifth and sixth floors, and will be about 150 feet high. Mr. Arnett states that they are looking forward to another building to be devoted chiefly to newspapers and document material.

Besides library work Mr. Arnett has been called upon, at different times to assume other responsibilities. For example; he served as University Alumni Secretary for a period of ten years; was attached to State Food Administration during the World War; compiled a record of University service in the World War; president of State Library Association three terms; president of local Phi Beta Kappa one term; and for the past year, in connection with the History Department of the University has been active in collecting newspaper files and other local publications in the different counties of the State and making a survey of State resources.

Mr. Arnett is a member of the State and National library associations, West Virginia Library Commission, and Sigma Chi Fraternity. He has written a number of articles for magazines and journals besides publishing two books. *Elements of Library Methods* (Stechert), published in 1925, was designed as a text-book for college students but may be used by normal schools and apprentice classes. For many years Mr. Arnett provided a course of instruction in the elements of library methods



Lonna D. Arnett

to help students use the library to better advantage and this book perpetuates this library course. *Readings in Library Methods* (Stechert), published last year, brings together articles and extracts relating to library practice and endeavor, together with some information in regard to the history and development of libraries. Since his wife, Ethel T. Arnett, did most of the typing for this book her name also appears on the title page.

Mr. Arnett says: "A speaker at a recent meeting of the A. L. A. commenting upon the quiet, secluded, uneventful career of most librarians said that they were not of the class that frequent the courts, commit murders, etc. What he said is true; few are privileged to 'enjoy' sensational events. But the same is true of the teaching profession, or that of other persons engaged in social work, who keep within the bounds of good behavior. However this does not mean that there is little work to do; but rather that the ideals of the profession are so seldom reached that the industrious, ambitious librarian is usually overworked."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

October 1, 1932

Editorials

IT IS A wise decision of the Executive Board that the Five-State Conference at Des Moines shall be accepted as a regional conference of the American Library Association itself, particularly in view of the long gap between the 1932 Conference at New Orleans in April and the international Conference at Chicago in the Autumn of 1933. This promises to be one of the most important and strongest gatherings held outside of a fully national meeting and will certainly attract many from other states. It may prove an argument for biennial conferences despite the large vote against this proposal, favored by the elders of most experience, a year ago.

QUANTITY as against quantity is increasingly becoming the ideal for library practice as to book circulation, as the trend of our contributions in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* more and more attests. Much attention has been called to the fact that education alone, or the reading of books, does not furnish a panacea for the ills of democracy which is to some extent on trial, as the unfortunate part taken by students in many countries in the way of reckless revolt is too striking evidence. That so many more millions are in our schools and so many more thousands in our colleges is a good sign, but does not tell the whole story, and in our colleges especially athletics or a good time is too often the purpose of the nominal student rather than development in efficient knowledge and in citizenship. For the present, especially in these times when the unemployed need resources for their leisure, books must be handed out in quantity, but in the happy future it will certainly be the practice of the library system to improve the quality of reading especially in reference to good citizenship.

THAT, as a sequence to this thought, the library will no longer emphasize popular branches to the present extent, but will rather expect the reader to come to

the central and best equipped library is scarcely to be expected, if only for geographical reasons. The mountain must still divide itself and seek out Mahomet, but more and more the thoughtful reader will require the equipment, contents and research possibilities of the great libraries, so that they will have even greater prominence in the library field. Selection will also perform a more important part in the work of supply in response, let us hope, to a bettered demand, and everywhere it should be the active desire of librarians to remember that the library, quite as much as the school, is a training ground for more effective participation in public affairs and more development of the interest of citizens in good government.

AS TO the rôle of the librarian as Professor of Adult Education, that achievement is already in a sense accomplished in the higher field. The Library of Congress has become a kind of peoples' university in the array of consultants, who represent the highest scholarship and widest breadth of research and who are there to put themselves and their knowledge at the service of inquirers either for research or for the outlining of study in specified fields. The usefulness of this great institution as the head of our American library system cannot be too much emphasized, especially as even in the British Museum, that home of research, no such feature has yet been attempted. It may, however, be expected in the course of international growth, which is now well under way, that other national libraries, as their value is more recognized and their support is accordingly increased, will take up the same function and in turn become the fountain-head of library development throughout their respective lands.

THE WAVE has become in modern science the divining rod which unlocks the secrets of the universe from the infinite distance and greatness of the stars to the infinitely little of the atom and its particule. And now, as our readers are told elsewhere, it finds a curious application most interesting to paleographers and scholars in general in the use of definite wave lengths in seeing through the visible surface and telling what underlies the surface in palimpsest and behind ink blotches. Another use of the methods described will be in the detection of frauds in printing and writing, of real interest and value to the collectors of book rarities and those who have to do with them. Surely the

wonders of science are never ceasing. It would be an interesting exhibit in our libraries to show side by side such examples of palimpsest with photographs, thus taken by help of various wave lengths, of what the eye alone cannot discern.

“**M**EVIL DEWEY—Seer, Doer”—is the appropriate title for the biography of that great innovator and librarian whose name will always be foremost in American library annals. It is hoped to be able to publish it on the anniversary of his death in December next, and attention is called to the desire that libraries should place their orders at once that the edition may be adequate for what should be a large demand. Every library should have this work as marking a great epoch, not only in library development but in the promotion of sound education. It is to be hoped that the book will, like the Lake Placid Clubs, be a worthy monument to the man to whom the American Library Association is most indebted in its foundation and early development.

Library Chat

THE FOLLOWING excerpts from *Adventures of a Novelist* by Gertrude Atherton give interesting side-lights on libraries and librarians:

“The Browns had a pretty little house, simply but tastefully furnished. The Edwards took a cottage shortly after I met them. Both ladies ‘did their own work,’ and, apparently, with the minimum of effort. At least they had abundant leisure, plenty of time to read, and they were as conversant with the literature of the day as I was. Neither had any children or their problems might have been less simple.

“They bought a few of the books they read but borrowed the greater number from the (Helena) Public Library. I had a talk with the librarian one day and she told me that for some ten or fifteen men and women in Helena she had to buy the finest that was published in memoirs, history, and fiction. The majority read trash, but the exceptions would have none of it, and she did her best despite the strain on her budget. She informed me that if I visited every small town in the United States their librarians would

tell me the same thing. It was for this reason I resented *Main Street* when it came out, for it gave no hint of these intelligent groups, any more than it did of those church groups, that, as a rule, are social nuclei in small towns. These little communities are astonishingly diversified. In Helena there was a small group of ‘decadents,’ as they were politely called: men—clerks for the most part—who betrayed themselves by their thin voices and that switch of the coat-tails that so aptly expresses their sense of superiority. They too were patrons of the best the library afforded. But if Mr. Lewis had portrayed the small town in all its phases, instead of confining himself to its vulgarians and semi-morons, producing the impression there was no one else to write about, his book might not have attained the world-wide success it did; it was the indignation of the small town, loudly expressed, that sent the public tumbling over itself to read *Main Street*.

“As soon as it (*The Aristocrats*) was finished I went to New York. The Iroquois in West Forty-fourth Street had just opened. I furnished an apartment and was about to settle down to work when I realized that in none of the biographies of Hamilton were there any details of his youth in the West Indies nor anything but the barest reference to the mystery of his birth. He was generally believed to be illegitimate, but all his biographers, with true American niceness—our literature was then excessively refined—had shied away from this distressing rumor, and hurried on to things of real importance.

“I thought I might learn something from the American Historical Association, and called on the librarian. He shrugged his shoulders disdainfully. What of it? Some things were better ignored. ‘But I want to write an authentic life of Hamilton,’ I said. ‘And his origin is of the greatest possible importance. An illegitimate boy’s childhood is likely to color all his after life. He is never quite like other boys, pre—or post-natally. I see there is but one thing for me to do: go to the West Indies and dig out the truth for myself.’ He smiled superciliously. ‘You will find nothing new there. There are a number of biographies of Hamilton—admirable works, all of them—and you may be sure the authors visited the West Indies and made extensive research. If they could find nothing, certainly you cannot.’ ‘Being a woman,’ I felt sure he added mentally, and only wondered he was too polite to say it aloud.”

The October Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

October 1

- Abraham, Robert D. *THE POT-BELLIED GODS*.
Poetry. Dorrance. \$1.75.
Campbell, J. L. *SUCCESS AND PLENTY*.
Life of Arthur Chimes. Dutton. \$2.50.
Craig, Edith, and St. John, Christopher. *ELLEN TERRY'S MEMOIRS*.
New edition of her autobiography with additional chapters. Putnam. \$3.50.
Oliveroff, Andre. *FLIGHT OF THE SWAN*.
A memory of Pavlova. Dutton. \$4.
Rollins, Sabra-Frances. *FIRST HARVEST*.
Poetry. Dorrance. \$2.
Shuler, Marjorie. *HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY*.
Essays. Burt. \$1.
Viereck, George S. *THE STRANGEST FRIENDSHIP IN HISTORY*.
Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House. Live-right. \$3.50.

October 3

- Funk, Wilfred J. *LIGHT LINES AND DEARS*.
Witty verse. McBride. \$2.
La Piana, George, and Salvemini, Gaetano. *MUSSOLINI'S ITALY*.
Comprehensive view of Fascism. Little. \$4.
Lipton, Sir Thomas. *AUTOBIOGRAPHY*.
Duffield. \$2.50.
Sturt, Mary. *FRANCIS BACON*.
Morrow. \$3.50.
Van Doren, Mark, Ed. *AMERICAN POETS, 1630-1930*.
Anthology. Little. \$3.75.

October 4

- Aughinbaugh, W. E. *ALL SORTS OF MEN*.
Adventures of a doctor. Boni. \$3.
Field, Sara Bard. *BARABBAS*.
Narrative poem. Boni. \$2.50.
Reisiger, Hans. *RESTLESS STAR*.
Biography of Richard Wagner. Century. \$3.

October 5

- Bradford, Gamaliel. *BIOGRAPHY AND THE HUMAN HEART*.
Essays on the art of biography. Houghton. \$3.50.
Coolidge, H. J., and Lord, R. H. *ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE*.
Life and letters of the diplomat. Houghton. \$4.50.
Dobree, Bonamy. *WILLIAM PENN.*
Biography. Houghton. \$4.
Grattan, C. Hartley. *THE THREE JAMESES*.
Biography of Henry James, Sr., and his sons. Longmans. \$3.50.

- Howe, M. A. DeWolfe, Ed. *NEW LETTERS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL*.
Harper. \$3.50.
Repplier, Agnes. *TO THINK OF TEA!*
Essays. Houghton. \$2.50.
Russell, Charles M. *GOOD MEDICINE*.
Letters of the famous American artist. Doubleday. \$5.
Sørensen, Jon. *THE SAGA OF FRIDTJOF NANSEN*.
Biography of the Norwegian hero. Norton. \$4.50.
Stoddard, Lothrop. *LONELY AMERICA*.
Position of the U. S. in the economic and political world today. Doubleday. \$3.
Walker, Franklin. *FRANK NORRIS*.
Biography. Doubleday. \$3.
Tibbles, J. W. and Anne. *JOHN CLARE, A LIFE*.
Oxford Univ. Press. \$3.75.
Lucas, E. V. *READING, WRITING AND REMEMBERING*.
A book of memories. Harper. \$4.
Keyserling, Count Hermann. *SOUTH AMERICAN MEDITATIONS*.
Harper. \$3.50.
Cooper, Duff. *TALLEYRAND*.
Biography. Harper. \$3.50.

October 6

- Aubry, Octave. *THE KING OF ROME*.
Biography of Napoleon II. Lippincott. \$4.

October 7

- Hicky, Daniel W. *BRIGHT HARBOR*.
Poetry. Holt. \$2.
Schmidt-Pauli, Elisabeth von. *SAINT ELIZABETH*.
Biography of the famous Princess of Hungary. Holt. \$2.50.
Weygandt, Cornelius. *A PASSING AMERICA*.
By the author of *The Red Hills*. Holt. \$3.

October 10-13

- Adler, Lawrence. *DOWN THE DORDOGNE*.
Beauty spots in surrounding country. Duffield. \$3.
Barton, William E. *AUTOBIOGRAPHY*.
Bobbs. \$3.
Brooks, Van Wyck. *SKETCHES IN CRITICISM*.
Essays. Dutton. \$3.50.
Constantin-Weyer, M. *FOREST WILD*.
Author's experiences in Canadian woods. Dial. \$2.
Lockwood, Frank G. *PIONEER DAYS IN ARIZONA*.
Macmillan. \$4.

October 14

- Chase, Mary Ellen. *A GOODLY HERITAGE*.
Autobiographical narrative. Holt. \$3.
Collins, Frederick L. *GLAMOROUS SINNERS*.
Biography. Long. \$3.

- Lockhart, R. H. Bruce. MEMOIRS OF A BRITISH AGENT.
Putnam. \$3.50.
- Mantle, Burns. BEST PLAYS OF 1931-32.
Dodd. \$3.
- Nevins, Allan. GROVER CLEVELAND.
Dodd. \$4.
- Rodd, Francis R. GENERAL WILLIAM EATON.
Biography. Minton. \$3.50.
- Russell, Phillips. HARVESTERS.
Great men and their achievements. Brentano.
\$3.50.
- Schoonmaker, Edwin D. OUR GENIAL ENEMY.
Long. \$2.50.

October 15-18

- Bairnsfather, Bruce. LAUGHING THROUGH THE ORIENT.
Viking. \$2.
- Marcu, Valeriu. THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONS.
The great men of that mighty upheaval that culminated in the Thirty Years' War. Viking.
\$3.75.
- Osborne, Charles C., Ed. LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS TO THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.
Previously unpublished letters. Dutton. \$2.50.
- Strong, L. A. G. SELECTED POEMS.
Knopf. \$2.

October 19

- Bianchi, Martha D. EMILY DICKINSON FACE TO FACE.
Unpublished letters, notes, and reminiscences by her niece. Houghton. \$3.50.
- Clarke, Hermann F. JOHN CONEY: SILVERSMITH, 1655-1722.
Record of a famous Boston silversmith. Houghton. \$15.
- 'Elspeth.' YOUNG MAN, BEWARE!
Poetry. Houghton. \$2.
- Grenfell, Wilfred T. FORTY YEARS IN LABRADOR.
Life story of Grenfell brought down to date. Houghton. \$5.
- Millay, Edna St. Vincent. THE PRINCESS MARRIES THE PAGE.
Play. Harper. \$2.
- St. Denis, Ruth. LOTUS LIGHT.
Poetry. Houghton. \$4.
- Taylor, Emerson G. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN.
Life and letters of an American soldier. Houghton. \$5.

October 25-28

- Hunt, Violet. THE WIFE OF ROSSETTI.
A portrait gallery of that famous circle of pre-Raphaelites which centered about Rossetti and his wife. Dutton. \$4.
- Schweitzer, Albert. MY LIFE AND THOUGHT.
Biography of "Africanus" Schweitzer, philosopher, author, theologian. Holt. \$2.50.

During October

- Beal, Carleton. PORFIRIO DIAZ.
Biography of the Dictator of Mexico. Lippincott. \$5.

- Dobell, Clifford. ANTONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK.

Life of the great Dutch scientist, the first man to see a microbe. Harcourt. \$7.50.

- Ewen, Frederic. PRESTIGE OF SCHILLER IN ENGLAND, 1788-1850.

The history of the Schiller myth. Columbia Univ. Press.

- Stoneman, William H. LIFE AND DEATH OF IVAR KREUGER.

Bobbs. \$2.75.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

October 1

- Friedell, Egon. A CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE MODERN AGE. Vol. III.

Concluding volume includes entire nineteenth century. Knopf. \$5.

October 3

- Coon, Carleton S. FLESH OF THE WILD OX.
Story of a Rifian family of Northern Morocco. Morrow. \$2.75.

- Cox, William D. THE ETCHING HOBBY.
Payson. \$3.

- Driberg, J. H. AT HOME WITH THE SAVAGE.
General aspects of anthropology. Morrow.
\$3.50.

- Embrece, Edwin R. PROSPECTING FOR HEAVEN.
Conversations about science and the good life. Viking. \$1.75.

- Hall, James N. MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY.
Mutiny on ship *Bounty* which sailed from England in 1787 bound for Tahiti. Little. \$2.50.

October 4-5

- Beach, Joseph W. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NOVEL.

Studies in technique. Century. \$3.50.

- Berman, Louis. FOOD AND CHARACTER.

Important influence of food on character. Houghton. \$3.

- Brody, Catharine. NOBODY STARVES.
Longmans. \$2.

- Currie, Barton W. BOOTH TARKINGTON.
A bibliography. Doubleday. \$5.

- Das, Frieda H. PURDAH.

The status of Indian women. Vanguard. \$4.

- Peck, Annie S. FLYING OVER SOUTH AMERICA.

Houghton. \$3.50.

- Planck, Max. WHERE IS SCIENCE GOING?

Facts of present-day physics. Norton. \$2.75.

October 6-7

- Moholy-Nagy, L. THE NEW VISION.

A new method for gaining a conception and appreciation of art. Brewer. \$5.

- Randolph, Vance. OZARK MOUNTAIN FOLKS.

Supplements author's previous volume on daily lives of these primitive Americans. Vanguard.
\$4.

- Sakolski, A. M. GREAT AMERICAN LAND BUBBLES.

Land-grabbing, speculations and booms from Colonial days to the present time. Harper. \$3.50.

October 14-15

Ayers, J. H., and Bird, Carol. *MISSING MEN.*
How the Missing Persons Bureau of the N. Y.
Police Department functions. Putnam. \$3.

Chamberlain, John. *FAREWELL TO REFORM.*
Rise, life and decay of the progressive mind
in America. Liveright. \$3.

Cole, G. D. H. *GUIDE THROUGH WORLD
CHAOS.*

Knopf. \$3.75.

Sitwell, Osbert. *WINTERS OF CONTENT.*
Discussions on travel, art and life. Lippincott.
\$3.50.

Swinnerton, Frank. *AUTHORS AND THE
BOOK TRADE.*

Functions and current practices of each de-
partment of the business. Knopf. \$2.

von Boehm, Max. *MODES AND MANNERS.*
From the period of the early Middle Ages.
Lippincott. \$4.

October 17

Einstein, Izzy. *PROHIBITION AGENT NO. 1.*
Stokes. \$2.

Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, and Gruenberg,
Sidonie M. Eds. *OUR CHILDREN.*

A handbook for parents. Viking. \$2.75.

Gruenberg, Benjamin C. *PARENTS AND SEX
EDUCATION.*

For parents of young children. Viking. \$1.

October 18

Phelps, William Lyon. *APPRECIATION.*

Companion volume to *Happiness*. Dutton. \$1.

Thompson, Carl D. *CONFESSIONS OF THE
POWER TRUST.*

Authentic account of activities of the Power
Trust. Dutton. \$5.

October 19

Dobbert, Thomas, Ed. *RED ECONOMICS.*

What has been achieved and what is being
planned. Houghton. \$3.

Flaubert, Gustave. *THE TEMPTATION OF ST.
ANTHONY.*

Translated by Lafcadio Hearn. Harper. \$5.

Page, A. W., and Others. *MODERN COM-
MUNICATION.*

Written by research workers and executives
of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
Bell Laboratories, and the Electric Research
Products, Inc. Houghton. \$2.75.

October 25-28

Dangerfield, George. *BENGAL MUTINY.*

The mutiny of 1857-58 in India. Brewer. \$2.

Hirschfeld, Albert. *MANHATTAN OASES.*

A 1932 Almanac of the New York Speak-
Easies. Dutton. \$3.50.

During October

Brandeis, Louis D. *OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.*
And how bankers use it. Stokes. \$2.

Chappell, George S. *EVIL THROUGH THE
AGES.*

An outline of indecency. Stokes. \$2.

Gebler, Robert. *GET THAT JOB.*

Stokes. \$1.

Williams, Henry S. *THE SURVIVAL OF THE
FITTEST.*

Survey of origin, development, and battle for
survival of mammalian life. McBride. \$3.50.

Selected
Fiction

October 1

Deeping, Warwick. *SMITH.*

The simple story of a workingman's struggle.
Knopf. \$2.50.

Nyburg, Sidney L. *THE BURIED ROSE.*

Five legends of old Baltimore. Knopf. \$3.50.

October 3

Creston, Dormer. *THE REGENT AND HIS
DAUGHTER.*

Period is 1800 to 1825. Little. \$3.

Feuchtwanger, Lion. *JOSEPHUS.*

In the Rome of Nero. \$2.50.

Morrow, Honoré. *BEYOND THE BLUE SIERRA.*

Setting is New Spain and California. Morrow.
\$2.50.

Sterne, Emma G. *NO SURRENDER.*

Novel of the South. Duffield. \$2.50.

Warner, Sylvia T. *THE SALUTATION.*

Two novelettes and eleven short stories.
Viking. \$2.50.

Winch, John. *IDLER'S GATE.*

During the eighteenth century. Morrow. \$2.

October 5-6

Feld, Rose C. *A YOUNG MAN OF FIFTY.*

Satirical story of a virtuous philanderer.
Dutton. \$2.50.

Winnek, Marian. *JUNIPER HILL.*

Novel of New England family life. Bobbs. \$2.

October 10

Bell, Neil. *MARRIAGE OF SIMON HARPER.*

History of a whole family. Putnam. \$2.50.

October 14

Connor, Ralph. *THE ARM OF GOLD.*

Dodd. \$2.

O'Brien, J. *BEST BRITISH SHORT STORIES OF
1932.*

Dodd. \$2.50.

October 15

Macaulay, Rose. *THE SHADOW FLIES.*

A picture of upper-class England. Harper.
\$2.50.

October 19

Rea, Lorna. *FIRST NIGHT.*

Story takes place in a single evening, the eve-
ning of the opening of Cecil Williams' first play.
Harper. \$2.50.

October 21

Steinbeck, John. *PASTURES OF HEAVEN.*

A hidden section of California is the setting of
this novel. Brewer. \$2.

October 28

Jensen, Johannes. *FALL OF THE KING.*

New novel by the great Danish writer. Holt.
\$2.50.

Oman, Carola. *THE EMPRESS.*

Historical novel. \$2.50.

School Library News

Bridging The Gap

A BROTHER who had attended our school when there were a few books in the superintendent's office to be carried home on Friday afternoons, recently visited our high school library with its book-filled shelves, magazines, current and bound, and newspapers. In great surprise, he asked: "Do you allow the pupils to read during school time?"—and then added: "But why not?"

When our school library was organized, I admit that even I, coming directly from the classroom, entertained some fear for the outcome of giving students the opportunity to spend one hour of the five in the library. In this I was evidently not alone for I have seen teachers looking askance at the eagerness to reach the library of students failing in their classes and, on rare occasions, have held my peace while students were recalled to study hall to complete some school work. Once in a while even yet my practical mind overwhelms me when I see the casual readers. However, facts show that the library is not the only, not even the favorite, place for school loafers and that so far as we can determine there is no direct connection between the use of the library and school failures.

There are two main reasons why pupils come to the school library: to satisfy some personal desire, or to meet the requirements of some teacher in the classroom. Some seem to get by with little of the latter; on the other hand, there are those who use the library only to do what is required. Those who combine both best use the library. I recall with what pleasure I grasped moments in my busy college life for a new magazine. It would indeed be ideal if every reference done by students arose from an actual interest and that reading done on their own might somehow be linked with school work. There does exist, however, a wide gap between reading which the student has to do and that which he wants to do. Every librarian senses it. "I want a book for myself." "Have you a thin book on which to report?" "Did she say how many pages we had to read?" Just this morning a student spent most of his period on fascinating pictures of Washington in *The National Geographic* although his class was scheduled to compare the agriculture of China and America. Another looking up the life of Howard Pyle, got sidetracked on a page of

colored postage stamps in which he was no doubt more interested.

The problem of bridging this gap is one to be solved jointly by librarian and teacher. The former can help by calling attention to new material in the library. On the other hand the teacher should keep in touch and notify the librarian as to needed material. Both should look beyond the requirements for the day, or month, and with a vision of the bigness of the task, lead the pupils to enjoyable pleasures rather than drive them to dreaded tasks. Pupils, directed to special topics in newspapers and magazines, read with more interest. Worthwhile articles and stories listed and posted in the library serve as a guide for pupils' reading and as a basis for classroom work. I was interested recently in an experiment in the Roosevelt Intermediate School, Wichita, Kansas, in teaching an English course solely from magazine articles. An informal discussion may well cover what pupils have read and attract others who do not read. One teacher of my acquaintance has her pupils list monthly in their English notebooks what they have read outside school work. Now that so many outstanding writers are producing good books for children, lists for parallel reading need no longer be confined to the classics alone. Reading lists should cover all types of literature and vary as much as possible with advancing years. As far as possible, the individual tastes of the children should be considered in books to be reported on.

The school library is unique in that it must serve the dual purpose of enriching the work of the classroom and of leading the students through their reading into the broad and fallow fields of literature. Methods vary with the curriculum, the types of teaching and the range of students. That library best serves which increasingly merges the two purposes into one and, by whatever successful method, bridges the gap between reading for credit and that done purely for pleasure.

—AZILE M. WOFFORD.

Librarian Collaborates With Schauffler

ON SEPTEMBER 23, Dodd, Mead and Company published a new volume in the Schauffler series of program anthologies, entitled *Roosevelt Day*. The book includes the best prose and verse about Roosevelt, with anecdotes and programs for the day's observance, and an original sketch of his life. Associated with Mr. Schauffler in the preparation of this volume is Miss Hilah Paulmier, librarian in the Fordham Branch of the New York Public Library.

In The Library World

Stack Books

IN THE WINTER of 1930-31 I had the pleasure of making a tour of eastern U. S. A. and visiting a number of libraries. Among the many interesting comparisons and profitable observations I made during this tour were various ways of handling books which for some reason or other, were not placed on the open shelves in public libraries. After my return home we devised, in the City Public Library of Stockholm where I am working, a method of handling such books which, as far as I know, does not seem to be in use anywhere else.

Of a book stock of about 100,000 we have in the main library about 30,000 books in the stacks. The problem has been how to be able to know at a glance, what books are available. The books might even be in other localities within the building as in the bindery for repair, in one of the librarian's rooms for consultation, or in some other department.

Now at the information desk in every department we have placed a tray, the stack tray as we call it, which can be locked up in order not to be directly touched by the public. In this tray we have put the book cards of all books belonging to the department in question, and which are recorded in the shelf list of said department. As soon as any book is brought in from anywhere in the building, the book card is looked up from the systematically arranged tray, if the book is to be circulated. If a book comes in from circulation, the book card is taken out from the book pocket and put into the tray. If necessary for certain locations, a note is penciled or stamped upon the book card to show that the book is located for instance in another room than the main stack.

If a book is wanted, the card of which is found in the tray, this card is taken out and handed over to an attendant or in some other way sent down to the stacks, where the corresponding book is located and sent back to the desk from where it was requested. Then the book is lent in the usual way, the book card being transferred to the circulation tray, indicating that the book is out.

When the book comes back from the borrower, and the assistant who slips it finds that it belonged to the stack, he sends it there at once, and anybody who puts the book in its place transfers the book card to the stack tray.

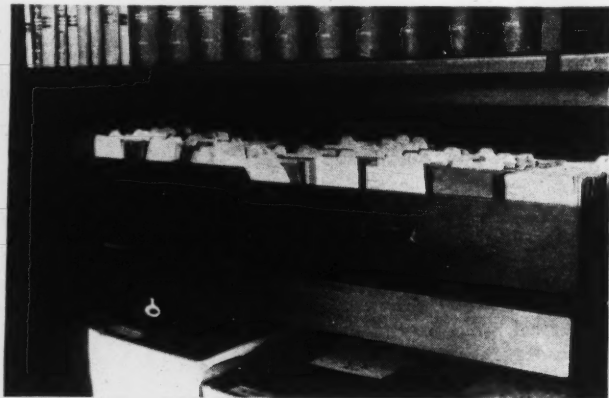
Books, which are taken care of by shelf readers in order to go to the stacks, permanently or for shorter or longer periods, are handled in the same

way, so that all book cards which are not actually in the books on the open shelves are either in the circulation tray or in the stack tray.

The stack trays came into existence in our main library in April, 1932 and have since that time saved many unnecessary steps.

After I had written this note I learned from one of our assistants that such stack trays are already used in Germany in some libraries. There they usually have no books at all on open shelves and thus must have something to show what books there are left in the stacks.

—AXEL WALDNER,
Stockholm Public Library.



One of the Trays Open with Front Down and one of the Drawers Half Out. The Stack Tray is Placed in a Niche at the Side of the Information Desk

MRS. MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN has accepted the invitation of Dr. Frederick P. Keppel to make a survey of the public library situation in Puerto Rico for the Carnegie Corporation, and to make recommendations for possibilities of future development of libraries on the Island. Mrs. Sullivan expects to leave for Puerto Rico early in October.

Illiterates Reading Material Survey

THE UNITED STATES Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., is attempting to make a thorough survey of available reading material for native-born illiterates and near-illiterates who are learning to read and to get some definite idea of what would best serve the needs of this group. The results of this survey will be turned over to the A. L. A. Subcommittee on Readable Books and the Committee on Education of the American Prison Association. A circular describing the work has been sent to approximately eighty educators and librarians whom the Bureau know to be interested in the problem, but there may be others, particularly in the library field, who are especially able to make valuable contributions. Anyone particularly interested, who has had some experience in this field, is urged to communicate with the Bureau, whereupon material will be sent telling specifically what type of information is wanted.

Acid-Polluted Air Destroying Old Books

THE NATIONAL Bureau of Standards continues to pile up evidence that air polluted with acid fumes resulting from combustion of fuels is a serious hazard in preserving records contained on paper. The fuels most commonly used contain sulphur which on combustion passes into the air as sulphur dioxide and eventually forms the corrosive sulphuric acid. A few months ago the Bureau published the results of exposure of writing and book papers, under careful controlled laboratory conditions, to air containing an amount of sulphur dioxide not greatly exceeding that found in badly polluted localities.¹ On ten days exposure all grades of the papers became strongly acid and were weakened to an alarming extent. The acid apparently had a destructive effect on the fibers, the basic source of strength in these types of paper.

Recently, physical and chemical testing of paper from duplicate copies of old books that had been stored in libraries in various localities were completed. The results of these tests are a striking confirmation of those obtained in the laboratory experiments, because without exception the paper of books stored in industrial areas, where acid pollution is high, had higher acidity, showed greater deteriora-

tion of the cellulose in the fiber, and were correspondingly weaker than the paper from books favored with relatively pure air.

Whether a paper can be made resistant to deteriorative influences, as is done in the case of rubber by incorporating anti-oxidants, remains to be found, but it seems rather doubtful if perpetual protection against the constantly increasing acidity of air in thickly populated localities can be secured in this way. In any case, as previously suggested by the Bureau, it appears that a wise precaution in such localities is to seal the library as far as possible, and not only regulate the temperature and humidity of the incoming air but to also treat it with an alkaline wash water to neutralize the acid. In time the growing realization of the adverse effects of polluted air on both materials and human beings may result in the more complete solution—prevention of pollution.

Unemployed Help Catalog Department

THE CATALOG DEPARTMENT of the Washington Square Library, New York University has had the services, since November 12, 1931, of twenty-three men and one woman from the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee working from one week to eight months. The number of men working at one time has been on an average of three to four persons in one week. Though practically all, with the exception of two, who were there a very short time, had no library training they were able to give them immediately some simple training, and make their services of definite value to the library, as each type of work assigned was needed. All work performed necessarily required careful revision. While it is true that the training and supervision of the work of a large number of constantly changing new workers took considerable planning, and a good deal of the time of the Chief of the Department and the chief filer, their contribution made it possible to accomplish a record-making amount of work. Almost all the men were industrious, willing to do any type of work that was assigned, and some showed marked interest in library work.

LIBRARIANS

Let us help you with your staff problems. We may have just the person you need! We have a large enrollment of well trained Librarians, qualified for all branches of library work and all types of positions. We save you time and labor.

Service free to employers

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY
WINDSOR, CONN.

¹ See also: Frey, R. W. "Gaseous Pollution of the Atmosphere—A Cause of Leather Decay." *LIB. JOUR.* 57:405-414.

Modern Books In Lithuanian

Fiction

- Andriukaitis, Vladas. *Audra Zemaiciuose*; Vytauto Didžiojo Laiku Apysaka. 1930.
The tempest in Samotia: historical novel of the invasion of the German Knights of the Cross.
- Atlantas, Vytautas. *Artisto Sirdis*; Noveliu Rinkinys. 1930.
An Artist's Heart; sixteen stories.
- Babickas, Petras. *Vakar*; Devynios Noveles bei Apysakaites. Kaunas, 1931.
Yesterday; nine short tales.
- Biciunas, V. *Paskende Milijonai*. 1928.
The Lost Millions. 137pp.
- Butleris, Vladas. *Gyvenimo Erskeciais*; Romano "Uz ka"? Tesinys. 1930.
Life's Thorns; hardships and persecutions of a Lithuanian family in Siberian exile in 1863.
- Cechovo, A. *Moteriu Laime*; Apysakos. 1929.
The Luck of Women; short stories. 236pp.
- Cooper, J. F. *Paskutinis Mohikanas*. 1923.
The Last of the Mohicans. 107pp.
- D'Egremon, Pol. *Motinos Tragedija*; Romanas. 1930.
A Mother's Tragedy.
- Dickens, Charles. *Oliveras Twistas*. 1929.
Oliver Twist. 118pp.
- Duima, A. *Grapas Montekristas*; Verstas Pi Morkune. Kaunas, 1928.
The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexander Dumas; tr. by Pr. Morkunas. 6 v. 1556pp.
- Esmaitis. *Plunksnelės*.
Feathers. 207pp.
- Gallet, Louis. *Cyrano de Bergerako Noutykiai*; Nuotykiu Romanas is Cigonu Gyvenimo.
Cyrano de Bergerac. 3 v.
- Gira, L. *Cit, Paklausykite*. Kaunas, 1924.
Hearken—Listen. 198pp.
- Grusas, Jouzas. *Poni Bertulienė*. 1928.
Ten stories.
- Gudaitis, M. *Apysakos is Prusu Lietuviu Gyvenimo*. Tilsit, 1920.
Stories from the Life of the Lithuanians of Prussia. 68pp.
- Inciura, Kazys. *Ant Ezerelio Rymojau*; Baltuju Ranku Likimas. 1930.
Upon the Lake's Surface, the fate of a water-lily; story of a modern Lithuanian youth.
- Inciura, Kazys. *Fatima Burtininke*. Kaunas, 1929.
Fatima the Sorceress. 203pp.
- Jakstas, Adomas. *Tris Pasnekesiai ant Nemino Kranto*. Kaunas, 1906.
Three Conversations on the Bank of the Nemunas. 62pp.
- Kipling, Rudyard. *Mazos Pasakos*; verte J. Jablonskis jun.
Short stories; tr. by J. Jablonskis, Jr. 96pp.
- Kreve, V. *Likimo Kelias*. Kaunas, 1928.
In the Footsteps of Fate. 318pp.
- Lazdynu Peleda (M. Lastauskiene). *Radybos*. Kaunas, 1931.
The Findings.
- Lazdynu Peleda. *Rastai*. Kaunas, 1928.
The Writings. 244pp.
- Mackevicius, R. *Pilkieji Didvyriai*. Vilnius, 1929.
The Gray Heroes. 236pp.
- Marcinkevicius. *Neuzmirsk Lietuvos*. Kaunas, 1927.
Remember Lithuania. 236pp.
- Marcinkevicius. 1928 m. vasario 16 D 10 met. *Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes Sukaktuvenis Paminit*. 1928.
February 16, 1928; to commemorate the anniversary of Lithuanian Independence. 288pp.
- Marcinkevicius, J. *Sukausti Latrai*; romanai. Kaunas, 1931.
The Chained Rogues. 219pp.
- Masiotas, Jr. *Mokslo Pasakos ir Pasakojimai*. Kaunas, 1931.
Scientific Tales. 142pp.
- Navakas, Jonas. *Lietuvai Besikeliant is 1918-1919 Metu Partizanų gyv.* Kaunas, 1928.
Rebirth of Lithuania; stories of experiences in the war for Lithuanian independence. 122pp.
- Paukstelis, J. *Vidurnakciu Balade*. Kaunas, 1928.
Midnight Ballads. 382pp.
- Pietaras, Vincas. *Dr. Vinco Pietaro Rastai*; Istorijos Apysaka.
The Works of Dr. Vincas Pietaras; historical novel. 2 v.
- Pranaiciu, Jule. *Is Keliones po Europa ir Azija*.
From a Journey Through Europe and Asia.
- Puida, Kazys. *Gelezinis Vilkas*. Kaunas, 1927.
The Iron Wolf. 256pp.
- Putinas. *Valdovas*. Kaunas, 1930.
The Ruler.
- Reid, Mayne. *Raitelis be Galvos*; Romanas. Kaunas, 1928.
The Headless Rider. 192pp.
- Ruseckas, P. *Alpese*. Kaunas, 1929.
In the Alps. 132pp.
- Ruseckas, P. K. *Knygnesys*; 1864-1904. Kaunas, 1928.
The Book Carrier. 320pp.

At the request of the chairman of the American Library Association's Committee on work with the Foreign Born, the Inter-racial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts (Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman) has had this list compiled for the use of public libraries. The Inter-racial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts is a civic and cultural organization for public service and for the promotion of inter-racial understanding. This list has been prepared by the Lithuanian Sub-committee (Mr. Vincent Jenkins, chairman), and compiled by Mr. Frank Galinis of Boston, an authority on Lithuanian literature.

The Inter-racial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts is a civic and cultural organization made up of representatives of racial groups. During the Tercentenary it presented an Exposition on Racial Contributions to Civilization at Symphony Hall, Boston, for ten days and ten evenings. Since then the committee has become a permanent organization with the purpose of promoting inter-racial good will and performing worthy public service.

Non-Fiction

- Rūteliūnienė, P. *Klaikuma*; is Didžioja Karo Laiku ir Tremtinių Gyvenimo. 1930.
Horrors; novel of the World War.
- Salciūnienė, A.-Gustaitė. *Laiko Laiptais*; Romanas. Kaunas, 1931.
By Steps of Time. 300pp.
- Satrijos Ragana. *Brekstant*; Naslaiciu Asaros, etc. Kaunas, 1928.
The Dawn, and other short stories. 267p.
- Satrijos Ragana. *Senamė Dvare*. Kaunas, 1928.
In the Old Manor. 243pp.
- Satrijos Ragana. *Viktute ir Kitos Apysakos*. Dotnuva, 1928.
Victoria and other short stories. 248pp.
- Satrijos Ragana. *Vincas Stonis*. Kaunas, 1928.
Vincent Stonis. 231pp.
- Savickas, Jurgis. *Ties Aukstu Sostu*. Schutz, Rud. *Misijonieriaus Romanas*; Verte J. Gaidelonis. Kaunas, 1923.
A missionary Romance; tr. by J. Gaidelonis. 174pp.
- Senkevičius, H. *Dykumose ir Giriose*; M. Peckausaitis Versta is Lenku. Kaunas, 1927.
Through Jungle and Desert; tr. by M. Peckauskaitė. 2 v.
- Senkevičius, H. *Quo Vadis?* Kaunas, 1927.
3 v. 267pp.
- Stonis, V. *Asareles*. Kaunas, 1924.
Little Tears. 118pp.
- Svaista, J. *Silkinė Suknelė*; Apysaka. 1927.
The Silk Jacket; stories.
- Twain, Mark. *Tomo Nuotikiai*; Romanas; Verte M. Jasonaite. Kaunas, 1927.
Tom Sawyer; tr. by M. Jasonaite.
- Tyru Duktė. *Vasaros Snekos*. Vilnius, 1921.
The Whispers of Summer. 82pp.
- Vaidelutis. *Tėviske*.
Home.
- Vaitkus. *Liepsneles*. Kaunas, 1912.
Sparks. 157pp.
- Vaitkus. *Sviesus Kristai*. Vilnius, 1913.
Clear Crystals. 111pp.
- Vaitkus, M. *Zvaigždės deklė*.
Daughter of the Stars.
- Venclova, Antanas. *Berzai Vetroje*; Apysakos. 1930.
Birch Trees in the Storm; twelve stories.
- Vienuolis, A. *Rastai*. Kaunas, 1922-1928.
Writings. 4 v.
- Verne, Jules. *Kelione Aplink Pasauli per 80 Dienų*; Vertimas J. Balcikonio.
Round the World in 80 Days; tr. by J. Balcikonis.
- Vyskupas, M. Valoncius. *Palangos Juze*. 1906.
Joseph of Palanga. 132pp.
- Wells, G. *Pirmieji Zmones Menulyje*. Klaipėda, 1928.
The First Men in the Moon. 236pp.
- Zemaite. *Rastai*. Kaunas.
Writings (novels and short stories).
- Zydrunas. *Gudruna*. Kaunas, 1927.
160pp.
- Acukas, Pulk. *Medžioga Lietuvos Istorijai nuo Seniausiu Laiku*. Kaunas, 1928.
Lithuanian History from Times Immemorial. 121pp.
- Akiras, B. *Kaimo Vestuvėninkai*. Kaunas, 1930.
The Village Wedding Folk. 31pp.
- Basanavičius, J. Dr. *Is Gyvenimo Vėliu bei Vėliu*. Kaunas, 1928.
From the Life of Spirits and Demons. 387pp.
(Revered by the Lithuanians as a patriot and a spiritual leader. All his books are worth buying.)
- Basanavičius, J. Dr. *Is Krikščionijos Santykiu su Senovės Lietuvių Tikyba ir Kultura*. Vilnius, 1913.
Relation Between Christianity and the Old Lithuanian Religion and Culture.
- Basanavičius, J. Dr. *Lietuvos Pasakos*. Yvairios. 1928.
Various Lithuanian folk tales. 4 v.
- Binkus—Alijosis, K. *Tamosius Bekepuris*. Hatless Tom (poetry).
- Birstonas, Jonas B. *Vilnius Lietuvių Dainuose*. 1925.
Vilnius in Lithuanian song. 76pp.
- Birziska, M. *Dainu Atsiminimai is Lietuvos Istorijos*. Vilnius, 1920.
Reminiscences of Lithuanian History in Song. 142pp.
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- Gira, L. *As Deklamuoju!* Kaunas, 1929.
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- Gira, L. *Paparcio Ziedas*. Memel, 1928.
The Ring of Paportis (drama). 132p.
- Gira, L. *Sventoji Lietuva*. Kaunas, 1930.
Holy Lithuania (religious poetry). 176pp.
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Conscience (drama). 98pp.
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Journey Through Tibet by Sven Hedin.
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Vytautas the Great. 300pp.
- Kairiukstyte-Jacynienė, H. *Pazaistis, ein Barockkloster in Lilauen*. Kaunas, 1928.
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Literature of Lithuanians. 164pp.
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New Complete Oracle. 412pp.
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Works of Maironis. 3 v.
- Mackevicius, Rapolas. *Sulanke*; 5 v. Drama is Baudziavos Laiku. Vilnius, 1926.
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The Dawn; poetry. 110pp.
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The Mind, Heart, and Hands. 348pp.
- Rygiskiu, Jonas. *Linksniai ir Prielinksniai ju Vartuimas Musu Kalboje*. Kaunas, 1928.
Declensions and Conjugations and How to Use Them in Our Language. 134pp.
- Satrijos Ragana. *Rastai*. Kaunas, 1928.
Writings. 6 v.
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Mother, the Nurse and Educator; A book on child care and training.
- Savickis, F. *Gyvenimo Prseme*; Verte J. Lomanas. Kaunas, 1923.
Reason for Living; tr. by J. Lomanas.
- Sinkunas. *Lietuvos Geografija*; Gausiai iliustruota su Zemlapiu. Kaunas, 1927.
Geography of Lithuania; plentifully illustrated, and with a map.
- Slikas, A. *Kaip Lietuvais Knygnesys Kovojo su Caro Galybe*. Kaunas, 1931.
The Adventure of Lithuanian Book Smugglers. 64pp.
- Svaistas, J. *Naujou Gyveniman*. Kaunas, 1928.
Toward New Life. 183pp.
- Tauronis, J. *Vytautas Panciuose*. Kaunas, 1930.
Vytautas in Chains; a story about the most prominent of Lithuanian heroes. 76pp.
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Handbook of Amateur Radio. 172 ill. 128pp.
- Tumenas, J. *Amziu Romanai*. Kaunas, 1928.
The Romance of the Ages.
- Uzdavinys, Vincas. *10,000 Kilometru Kelione po Europa ir Siaurine Afrika*. Kaunas, 1932.
A journey of 10,000 Kil. 412pp.
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Idols and Men. 219pp.
- Valancius, Notiejus. *Pastabos Paciam Sau...* Kaunas, Svetimo Ministrijos Knygu Leid, 1929.
Memoirs.
- Vaitkus, M. *Is Ivairiu Pasauliu*. Kaunas, 1929.
From Various Worlds. 216pp.
- Vaizgantas. *Seimos Veziai*. Kaunas, 1929.
The Crabs of the Family. 256pp.
- Vaizgantas. *Dedes ir Dedicenes*. Kaunas, 1929.
Aunts and Uncles. 216pp.
- Vienuolis, A. *Rastai; Singsniai ir Zygiai*. Kaunas, 1928.
Writings; steps and aims. 208pp.
- Vingis, P. *Vilniaus Padavimai*. Kaunas, 1931.
Traditions of Vilnius. 230pp.
- Vydunas. *Pasaulio Gaisras*. Tilsit, 1928.
The World Aflame. 338pp.
- Vydunas. *Sveikata, Jaunumas, Groze*. Tilsit, 1928.
Health, Youth, Beauty. 200pp.
- Zamaite. *Rastai*.
Writings. 3 v. 333pp.
- Zemaitis, Z. *Vilnius Lietuvai ir Lietuva Vilniui*.
Vilnius for Lithuania and Lithuania for Vilnius. 141pp.
- Zilius, J. J. *Brutenas ir Vaidevutis*. Memel, 1929.
Brutenas and the Pagan Priest.
- Zilius, J. J. *Palemonas ir jo Priederme*. Memel, 1928.
Palemonas and his duty.

Books for Children

- Busilas, A. *Pirmieje Zingeniai*; Elementorius su Spalvotomis Iliustracijomis. 1927.
First Steps; a primer illustrated in colors. 80pp.
- Giedrius, A. *Musu Liaudies Pasakos Vaikams*. Jurborkas, 1923.
Our Folk Tales for Children. 2 v.
- Giefriaus, A. *Tautos Pasakos*; K. Simonies Iliustruotos. 1 tom. I sav. Jurborkas, 1928.
Folklore. v. 1, part 1.
- Geissler, Max. *Katinas Kniauklys*. Kaunas, 1928.
Tom Cat. 104pp.
- Valancius, Mot. (Vysk). *Vaidu Knygele*; Iliustr. K. Simonio. Kaunas, 1928.
Children's Book; illustrated by K. Simonis. 164pp.
- Akiras. *Taujenai; Lietuvos Miestu ir Miesteliu*. Nr. 2. Kaunas, 1928.

Anyksčiai; Lietuvos Miestu ir miesteliu. Nr. 3. Kaunas, 1928.
Vyzounus; Lietuvos Miestu ir miesteliu. Nr. 1. 1928.

These three booklets are brief histories and descriptions of the various cities and villages in Lithuania; namely, Vyžuona, Jaujenai, and Anyksčiai.

A. L. A. Group Retirement Plan¹

AS A MEMBER of the A. L. A. Committee on Annuities and Pensions I have been asked to tell of the progress this Committee has made in establishing a group retirement plan for libraries and librarians.

As you know the A. L. A. has been at work on this subject for several years. Earlier studies made by the Committee on the extent of pension systems available to librarians showed an almost complete lack of provisions for the old age of this group of workers. If it is admitted that something should be done about this, the only possible avenue of approach is through group action through the medium of the A. L. A. The Committee assumed this to be the situation and bent its efforts to a solution of the many difficulties in the way of group action. Mr. Harold F. Brigham, formerly of Nashville, now of Louisville, has been most active in efforts to produce some workable plan which can be presented to the Association. The results from his work and that of his Committee that can now be reported are briefly these: (1) that various insurance companies are now submitting group annuity plans for library workers based on specifications outlined by the Committee, and (2) that the A. L. A. Executive Committee has been authorized to enter into a contract with the insurance company whose plan is finally selected as the best fitted to the needs of the Association. Mr. Brigham is hoping that a selection can be made in time for the plan to be put in operation by the end of the year.

The plan as proposed is a retirement plan. It does not include accident or sickness insurance, or life insurance. It is a provision for old age and that alone. It is to be underwritten by one insurance company and will enable any library to provide retiring annuities for its employees on a contributory basis—that is with the library and the librarian sharing the cost—or, if the library does not enter the plan, the librarian through the employing library, may purchase a retirement annuity on an employee-pay-all basis. This point we want

to make clear. The Association's ultimate objective is to have all libraries sharing with their employees in providing adequate old age retirement funds, but until the day when that objective can be attained it is provided that any librarian, acting through her library, can purchase her own old age funds at whatever saving group action may bring.

Details of the plan are subject to change until the final contract is signed with the insurance company. Up to date, however, the provisions of the proposed plan are as follows:

REQUIRED MEMBERSHIP. The plan may go into effect when 200 employees and ten libraries have agreed to participate. The ten libraries need not be on the contributory basis but would participate to the extent of remitting employees' contributions.

ELIGIBILITY. The plan is open to any librarian who is a member of the A. L. A. and whose library will agree to pay part of the premium or, if it will not pay part, will agree to deduct from the payroll and transmit the employee's contribution. This is simply salary deduction to facilitate collections—part of the simplification of overhead that makes group benefits available. There is a provision that no individual will be eligible until he has worked in a library for some specified number of years. Three years has been suggested. This is, of course, to eliminate people not yet well established in library work who would perhaps, withdraw after a year or two of participation and whose withdrawal would increase unnecessarily the costs of operating the plan.

RETIREMENT AGE. Retirement age will normally be 65, but there will be provision for retirement at an earlier or later age, probably from 55-70.

CONTRIBUTIONS. Normal contribution will be approximately 5 per cent of salary from the individual with the institution paying an equivalent amount.

RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE. Retirement allowance will be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ pay at 65 after 30 years service if the library is contributing with you. This is, of course, a very general statement. If you have served more than 30 years it may be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pay, if less than 30 it will be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pay. Any annuity is dependent on the length of time you have been paying, the amount you pay, your age at retiring, and your sex. If the library is not sharing in the costs you will of course have to double your contribution to get the same results, making the necessary contribution 10 per cent instead of 5 per cent. If you do not have 30 years in which to build up your fund or if you wish to retire before

¹ Given at the P. N. L. A. at its Meeting on Mt. Rainier June 30-July 1, 1932.

you are 65 you will have to increase your contribution. If you are a woman you will have to pay more than a man since statistics show that women live longer than men so an annuity would normally have to be paid over a longer period.

WITHDRAWAL OR DEATH. If you withdraw from the plan you will get your money back, except for a surrender charge during the first few years, or if you prefer you may leave your money with the company and take the earned annuity, whatever it may be, at retiring age. If you leave library service and wish to continue purchasing your annuity you may do so, paying at the same rate but on an annual basis. If you should die your money would go to your beneficiary.

TRANSFER. If you are fortunate enough to be employed by a library that is contributing with you it is provided that if you transfer to another library you will still retain the annuity purchaseable from the contributions made in your behalf by the library, or, if you leave library service altogether the library's contributions will be left to your credit in the form of a paid up annuity.

PAST SERVICE. Provision for past service is always a stumbling block when an institution is considering the establishment of a retirement system. Provision for past service means the provision of funds by the library, either in whole or in part, that would have been set aside by the institution and the employees if the plan had been in operation during the working life of the present staff members. Without such provision adequate compensation for the older workers is impossible. The plan includes suggestions of several ways in which this obligation may be met, but, because of the financial limitations of some libraries these plans are optional. It is felt that it is better for a library to enter the plan and stop the accumulation of further obligations even if it cannot take care of the past.

This is the outline of the plan proposed which it is hoped will be in operation within the year. The establishment of such a group retirement plan as that just outlined marks a turning point in the history of A. L. A. It marks the time when librarians developed organization enough to act together for their own betterment. We have worked for the good of the library but now, in this, we are working for our own good which in turn will mean the library's good. For further advancement librarianship requires an improvement in quality. We must raise the standards of entrance, make it more difficult to stay in when once in, demand educational growth and

development and specialized knowledge. The first essential for this is higher salaries and the possibility for self improvement that money brings. If this move towards a secure old age means that librarians as a group have at last stopped waiting for the world to recognize them and are going out to get something for themselves we may look hopefully into the future. There may yet be sabbatical years and librarians—even the rank and file—that are recognized as intellectual leaders in their communities.

—ELLA R. McDOWELL,
Municipal Reference Librarian, Seattle
Public Library.

Book Club Selections

Book League of America

JOSEPHUS. By Lion Feuchtwanger. *Viking.*
The Rome of Nero, and of a heroic character, the Jewish historian Josephus.

Book-of-the-Month Club

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY. By Charles Nordhoff and James N. Hall. *Little.*
The story of the voyage of His Majesty's Ship *Bounty* to the romantic island of Tahiti in the year 1787.

Current Literature Reading Club

GOD IN THE SHADOWS. By Hugh Redwood. *Revell.*

Freethought Book Club

THE MESSIAH JESUS. By Robert Eisler, translated by A. H. Krappe. *Dial.*

Junior Literary Guild

OLA (Primary Group). By Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. *Doubleday.*

In the Land of the Midnight Sun.
LETTERS TO CHANNY (Intermediate Group). By Heluiz Washburne. *Rand.*

Letters from every place Channy's family stopped filled with all sorts of colorful scenes and places and people.

GRAY CAPS (Older Girls). By Rose Knox. *Doubleday.*

A vivid picture of life in North Carolina in Civil War times.

THE RISE OF ROME (Older Boys). By Gordon King. *Doubleday.*

The story of the people and the forces that built this crude, savage little city state into a position of world power.

Literary Guild

JOSEPHUS. By Lion Feuchtwanger. *Viking.*

Lutheran Book-of-the-Month Club

GOSPEL PREACHING FOR THE DAY. Edited by L. H. Larimer and others. *Falcon.*

Religious Book-of-the-Month Club

A REBEL PROPHECY. By T. Crowther Gordon.

Scientific Book Club

VAN LOON'S GEOGRAPHY. By Hendrik W. Van Loon. *Simon.*

Library Organizations

California Library Association

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH annual meeting of the California Library Association was held at the Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, May 9 to 11. President Willis H. Kerr presided at all but one general session which was in charge of vice-president Mabel W. Thomas. The theme for the meeting was "The Library of the Future." Principal addresses were given by Mrs. Frances Clark Sayers (*The World that Does not Change*); Vaughan MacCaughy, Editor of the *Sierra Educational News* (*A Survey of California Public Libraries*); Rosemary E. Livsey (*Echoes from New Orleans*); Susan T. Smith (*Signs and Portents*); Dean Cornwell (*The Intelligent Building of Any Work of Art*); Hartley Burr Alexander (*The Future of American Architecture*); Lillian Symes (*The Effective Use of the Results of Research*); Avery C. Craven (printed in this number); Waldo H. Dunn (*"A Collection of Books"*); and Mabel R. Gillis (*The A. L. A. and the Future of Librarianship in America*). All of these representative speakers touched on the library as it will result from the present political and social changes, and gave the library workers of the State ample food for thought and action upon their return home from the convention. The future of librarianship in California was fully discussed when the members took action on the reports of their library schools, Certification and Salaries Committees, as presented by Edith M. Coulter, Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt and John B. Kaiser. Letters were ordered sent to library governing bodies, urging that library budgets be not cut. Discussion of the reports given favored restricted production of trained librarians and a more standardized personnel classification and terminology; a sub-committee of the Certification, Salaries and Library Schools Committees presented a report on titles and compensation which will be printed in full in the Proceedings of the meeting. Everett R. Perry was elected President of the Municipal Libraries section and Samuel M. Ilsey of the Trustees section. College and university librarians met under the leadership of Marcus Skarstedt. A special committee on book service for Boulder City was authorized. The Jinks Committee, Althea Warren chairman, presented a host of author speakers at an

elaborate dinner in the patio of the hotel and followed the dinner with an Olympic Games theme program which delighted all. The members were further entertained by trips to the gardens, art galleries and missions of Santa Barbara. Library school dinners were arranged by Gretchen Flower. The Trustees section, E. Kate Rea chairman, met with a representative attendance.

Officers elected for 1932-33 are as follows: President, John Boynton Kaiser; Vice-President, Caroline S. Waters; Secretary-Treasurer, Hazel Gibson Leeper.

—HAZEL GIBSON LEEPER, *Secretary*.

Library for Teachers Only

THE MONTREAL Catholic School Commission has organized a Library for the use of the teachers of its 230 schools; a venture unique in the Canadian library field. The Library is under the direct control of the School Commissioners and is to be used by the teachers of the Catholic School Commission only. On Monday, October 3, the Library will open its doors to the teachers, at which time 3,500 volumes, together with about eighty French and English periodicals, will be ready for use. The reading room is located at 3690 Panet Street, in the left wing of the "Le Plateau" High School. The collection of books, which will grow with the years, is composed of standard reference works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, books on philosophy, art, etc. and the staff consists of two trained librarians. The Commission plans to develop a system of high school libraries with the teachers' library as the central unit of the organization.

Kimberly Memorial Library Dedicated

ON THE afternoon of June 23 the corner stone of the Kimberly Memorial Library was laid at Appleton, Wisconsin. This building will become part of the plant of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, which is affiliated with Lawrence College, and is the gift of J. C. Kimberly as a memorial to his father, J. A. Kimberly. The building, when completed, will be more than a library. It will house in its roomy basement the most delicate of technical instruments for use in the research activities of the Institution.

From The Library Schools

A Library School Dream

SOMETIMES in the middle of a night of otherwise uninterrupted slumber the sleeper is partially aroused to a state between sleeping and waking, in which the will is still benumbed and inactive while the brain takes up again a problem it had laid aside. It is then that the young student solves the geometry problem which baffled him to the end of an evening's study and the reference librarian discovers a clue which may lead to the unravelling of a knotty question of yesterday. The mind, free from inhibitions, directs the thoughts into channels, which in a full waking state would appear absurd and impracticable. Having solved the problem in a manner perfectly satisfactory to itself in this blissful situation, the noisy mind quiets down and lets its owner sink back into a dreamless sleep. (This may be all wrong psychologically, but it is the way it appears to the one who experiences it.) On waking in the morning the solution of the problem is recalled. Often it is manifestly a mere fantasy and is dismissed at once with a smile, but there are times when a night blooming thought seems so reasonable that it is put on trial and occasionally such an inspiration stands the test and is found worthy of adoption.

It was in this involuntary manner that the plan hereafter described for reorganizing a part of the first year program of a library school was evolved in the Spring of 1931. Of course, the night's experience must be told like all dreams of interest to the dreamer. Some listeners laughed. One recommended a sleeping-potion, but one said there might be something in it. Therefore, the dreamer ventures to enlarge the audience in the hope of amusing some and of giving others something to talk about.

But first, what was the stimulus for this midnight revelry of the mind? Immediately it was a series of class discussions on library school curricula. Back of that, however, lay a long rankling grievance that young reference assistants fresh from the first year of library school tend to confine themselves to the use of a certain type of book known as "reference books" and that their instructors have been obliged to use all the limited time at their disposal in teaching just "reference books." It all seemed so circumscribed as compared with conditions in actual library work where in most small and moderately sized libraries

the same people handle circulation, reference and "reader's advisor" work without distinction, while in a growing number of large libraries, the same thing is true by reason of their adoption of the "departmental" system practised at Cleveland. Perhaps it was this artificial restriction of reference work by the library schools that made it possible for a definition of circulation work as "that activity of the library which through personal contact and a system of records supplies the reader with the books wanted" to ride unchallenged by reference librarians, to whose work the same definition applies.

The following proposal seemed logical in the night and not illogical in the daytime, though, as a well known educator has remarked, if an idea cannot be worked out in practice, it is wrong in theory. The suggestion is to teach the basic principles, technique and tools of book selection, bibliography, reference and circulation in the first half of the year. Then, plan for the second half three courses which will strike right across these forms of work and coordinate them by similarity of subject as is done in the departments of the departmentalized libraries.

Leaving the courses in cataloging, classification, and administration as they are, the program would then be as follows for the remaining courses:

FIRST SEMESTER:

Book Selection. 2 points.

Principles, aids, current books, narration.

Reference. 3 points.

Encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes (including general periodical, general literature, and government publications) biographical dictionaries, and directories.

Bibliography, Trade and national. 2 points.

SECOND SEMESTER:

Group 1. Social sciences (including History, Geography, Religion and Philosophy). 2 points.

Group 2. Literature and Fine arts. 2 points.

Group 3. Science, Technology, and Business. 2 points.

In each group would be taught the reference works, bibliographies, and standard books and periodicals of the subject, together with the types of material peculiar to the subject and problems connected with their acquisition and care, e.g. in Group 1 separate maps might be included; in Group 2, music and prints; and in Group 3 there would probably be a greater stress upon government publications and pamphlets than upon reference books.

In the second semester those students who wish to specialize in general reference work or in small public library or small college library

(Turn to page 825, please)

The Open Round Table

A Plea for Open-Mindedness

THE JULY number of the *A.L.A. Bulletin*, with Mr. Mitchell's paper on "Ways and Means of Limiting Library School Output" escaped my attention for some weeks, since at the time of its appearance I was one of those misguided summer library school students for whose future usefulness Mr. Mitchell has so little hope. With all respect for the author's experience and authority, I yet find myself with the temerity to disagree with his acrid comments on summer library school students who, he claims, "have provided a lot of poor, cheap competition for those better prepared."

After all, what is competition? And is "poor, cheap competition" really competition? The inference seems to be that in considering applicants for library positions, librarians and library boards are concerned only with degrees and certificates and not with other qualifications. However, if those who employ library workers are alert and fair, the law of the survival of the fittest seems to be applicable to librarianship as well as to other fields of activity, and the unqualified and undesirable eventually will be eliminated, regardless of whether their training was acquired in one consecutive year or by the "slow and unsatisfactory accretion of units" which Mr. Mitchell decries.

At present the entrance requirements for summer and winter school students are the same; therefore both groups have an equal capacity, at least from the academic point of view. It is true that the elimination of summer courses might not result in the loss of many exceptional students, but it is also true that the proportion of exceptional students in summer classes is probably as large as that in winter classes because of this academic equality. If a large number of summer session students join this group because they are unable to bear the expense of a consecutive year's work or cannot avoid other responsibilities, are they therefore of necessity the "lame dogs" to whom Mr. Mitchell refers in his kindly metaphor?

It is readily conceded that "the same courses, extending through a semester or year, when given in six weeks of summer school by the very same instructors, do not constitute an equivalent." The same lectures may be given; the same problems in cataloging and classification may be assigned; the

same books may be read and reviewed; but the courses are different. The factors of "time, continuity, and conditions of study and association," mentioned by Mr. Mitchell, differ. But there is also an essential difference in the attitude of the students themselves. Those in winter school, it seems, usually have cast off their moorings and think in general terms of the position which they hope awaits them somewhere in the future. Summer school students, on the other hand, usually plan to return to their old positions and tend to emphasize the assignments and discussions which will help them most in their work. But though there is this decided difference in the viewpoint of summer and winter school students, are we now prepared to say which is the better?

Summer library training schools are yet young; their graduates have not yet had adequate opportunity to prove their worth. My plea is for open-mindedness; we can afford to wait to decide whether summer schools should be abolished, for the dreadful day when summer school students will overrun the profession is not yet upon us. Summer school curricula can be changed, if necessary, to meet the demands made upon them. And, for some years, at least, summer school students will continue to be in large part what they are today—men and women who attend summer sessions because they wish to perform their regular winter duties with more intelligence and more skill.

—MARIE L. KOEGER.

Market Research Sources

A VALUABLE addition for business libraries will be found in the 1932 edition of *Market Research Sources*; a guide to information on domestic marketing. It is published by the Marketing Service Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 30c. The change in title from the previous edition known as *Market Research Agencies* serves to make the purpose of the publication much clearer as the book does not profess to be a complete directory of agencies carrying on research, but rather a guide to information in print or otherwise available to the general business public. The present edition does not contain any material published before 1925, and it is therefore necessary to retain the 1930 edition for records of earlier studies.

Small Libraries

Government Publications For Small Libraries

JUST How far-reaching the influence of any library is to become in its community depends upon the initiative of the librarian in placing resources at the disposal of her public. The line of least resistance is, of course, to become a "book dispenser," handing out fiction and popular non-fiction—and wishing there were more "really good Westerns". To be sure, this is something—but is it library work?

She may make the collection an adjunct to the school, even if it is not a part of the educational system. This is a thoroughly commendable gesture, for, between the bread-and-butter quests engendered by the Three R's, the adroit keeper of books will find opportunity to display innumerable keys to unlock gateways of the pleasant gardens of the mind. Who knows to what accomplishment the inspired response may lead?

But what of those who are neither casual readers nor school-room subjects? Is the librarian, particularly in the small community, going to permit her institution, as are the majority of a purely cultural nature, to be considered a benefit only for "the wife and kids"?

To gain the interest and patronage of this third group, many libraries will definitely have to expand their collections, particularly in the Dewey 600's, for this type of person is mainly to be reached by offering practical direction to his work. Expansion may, in these uncertain times, be a delicate matter with librarian and trustees alike, particularly as aid from the library by this group remains generally unasked. However, the shrewd librarian knows that her work is not only that of supplying known needs, but also of creating new demands. Her vision must be at once immediate and ultimate.

Times like this present confusion are unquestionably opportunities for those who serve; needs are apparent. And if the librarian can show a maximum of value for a minimum of expenditure, there is no valid excuse for delaying an expansion which will add the prestige of usefulness to the library. If additional funds are not forthcoming, it would be feasible to curtail slightly the expenditure in customary fields and to purchase (and advertise, in place of the usual book reviews) the matter-of-fact for a while.

Such a suggestion would be poor counsel if it advised eliminating a book of fiction,

say, and substituting a book on agriculture; the book funds of the small library cannot hope to cover adequately the published output of the industrial arts. However, the librarian is confronted by no such plan. She may eliminate one novel and, following the maximum-minimum tenet, gather a small library in some field.

The source is government publications. There are two agencies which issue material of this type. First, various departments of each state publish bulletins pertinent to the interests and industries of its confines. They should be secured and circulated freely, not only because they are authoritative, but also because they are the results of studies of local conditions, and because they generally contain suggestions which, if heeded, will contribute to the general good. The other agency is the federal government which, because of its very nature, has wider interests and therefore more information on a greater variety of subjects. Its publications, no longer free, may be had at a very low cost.

A glance at the following list will disclose the great variety of subjects treated—from agriculture to maps, from American Indians to the Philippine Islands, from tariff to roads. In addition, the librarian should remember that each treatment is produced by specialists who give concisely their findings, and that the information is recent. The cost of these pamphlets is unbelievably low—from 5c up.

The titles of these price lists which follow are those which have recently appeared. The subjects themselves are broad, but the pamphlet titles are subdivided by topics; prices and notes of contents or treatment are given. These lists will be sent free of charge by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Once these lists are procured and the possibilities of using the pamphlets seen, the rest is easy. For a few cents, a subject may be practically and authoritatively covered, and for a few dollars, the librarian has at her disposal an admirable collection of material which will cause her library to enter a new phase of usefulness in the community.

Price Lists of Government Publications

The Price Lists are the only publications sent free by the Superintendent of Documents. They describe each available book or pamphlet, and embrace current topics as follows:

10. Laws. Federal Statutes and compilations of laws on various subjects.
11. Foods and Cooking. Home economics, household recipes, canning, cold storage.

15. Geological Survey. Covers geology, and water supply.
18. Engineering and Surveying. Rivers, harbors, tides, magnetism, triangulation.
19. Army and Militia. Manuals, aviation, ordnance pamphlets, pensions.
20. Public Domain. Public lands, conservation, naval oil leases.
21. Fishes. Includes oysters, lobsters, and mussels, and hatching experiments.
24. Indians. Publications pertaining to Indian antiquities.
25. Transportation. Railroads, shipping, Postal Service, telegraphs, etc.
28. Finance. Accounting, budget, banking.
31. Education. Includes agricultural and vocational education and libraries.
32. Insular Possessions (Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands).
33. Labor. Employers' liability, strikes, wages, insurance (industrial), child-labor.
35. Geography and Explorations. National Parks, explorations, etc.
36. Government Periodicals, for which subscriptions are taken.
37. Tariff. Compilation of acts, decisions, and speeches on tariff, taxation, and income tax, etc.
38. Animal Industry. Domestic animals, poultry and dairy industries.
39. Birds and Wild Animals. North American Fauna, game, fur-bearing animals, etc.
41. Insects. Includes bees, and insects harmful to agriculture and to health.
42. Irrigation, Drainage, Water-power. Pumps, wells, reclamation.
43. Forestry. Tree planting, management of national forests, lumber industry.
44. Plants. Culture of fruits, vegetables, cereals, grasses, herbs.
45. Roads. Construction, improvement, and maintenance.
46. Agricultural Chemistry, and Soils and Fertilizers. Food adulteration, preservatives, soil surveys, fertilizers, nitrates, and potash.
48. Weather, Astronomy, and Meteorology. Climate, floods, Naval Observatory, and Nautical Almanac Office Publications.
49. Proceedings of Congress. Bound vols. of Congressional Record, Globe, etc.
50. American History and Biography. The Revolution, Civil War, World War.
51. Health. Disease, drugs, sanitation, water pollution, care of infants.
53. Maps. Government maps, and directions for obtaining them.
54. Political Science. Prohibition, District of Columbia, woman suffrage, elections.
55. National Museum. Contributions from National Herbarium, National Academy of Sciences, and Smithsonian Reports.
58. Mines. Mineral resources, fuel-testing, coal, gas, gasoline, explosives.
59. Interstate Commerce Commission Publications.
60. Alaska. Gold, coal, and other mineral resources, railroads, explorations, etc.
62. Commerce and Manufactures. Foreign trade, patents, trusts, and dyestuffs.
63. Navy. Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Life-saving Service.
64. Standards of Weight and Measure. Electricity, radiotelegraphy, cement, etc.
65. Foreign Relations. Diplomacy, naval disarmament, treaties, Mexican affairs.
67. Immigration. Aliens, Chinese, Japanese, negroes, citizenship, naturalization.

68. Farm Management. Agricultural statistics, farm accounts, credits, marketing, and conveniences for farm homes.
 69. Pacific States: California, Oregon, Washington. All material relating to these States.
 70. Census. Statistics, population, manufactures, agriculture, mining, etc.
 71. Children's Bureau, and other publications relating to children.
 72. Publications of interest to suburbanites and home-builders.
 73. Handy Books. Books for ready reference, covering many topics.
- Special lists on radio and accounting will also be furnished upon request.

—KARL BROWN.

Mercantile Library Moves Uptown

AFTER NEARLY 80 years of lending books at 12 Astor Place, New York City, the Mercantile Library, founded in 1820, will be moved before December 15 to its new eight-story building now nearing completion at 17 East 47th Street. This Library is believed to be the second oldest book lending institution in the City, having been preceded only by the New York Society Library, founded in 1754, and now operating at 109 University Place.

Conrad Memorial Library for Sailors

ANNOUNCEMENT has been recently made that the Joseph Conrad Memorial, to be installed in the new Seamen's Church Institute building, 25 South Street, New York City, will take the form of the main reading room on the second floor of the new \$2,000,000 structure.

A Library School Dream

(Concluded from page 822)

work should take all three groups. Those who wish to go into business library work should take groups 1 and 3, while those who wish to go into an Art or a Music Department of the library should take groups 1 and 2. It should be assumed that each group would be taught by some one especially qualified in those subjects.

The writer of this fantasy is aware that since the dream occurred a new library school has shaped its curriculum on a plan similar to this, but the proposed grouping of subjects into three separate courses in the second semester affording opportunities for specialization both for instructors and students may be a new idea.

Well, shall it be a sleeping-potion, perhaps even a dose of hemlock, or shall it be a stirrup-cup—for Don Quixote?

—MARGARET HUTCHINS.

Among Librarians

Necrology

MABELLE BENTON BEATTIE, Albany '04, since 1905 a member of the University of Nebraska library staff, died in Lincoln, September 7, 1932, after a long illness. Miss Beattie was in charge of the Engineering Library 1906-1914, senior cataloger 1914-32.

Appointments

MRS. BERTHA ADAMS, for twenty years librarian at the Oregon City, Oregon, Public Library, resigned on August 1.

JOHN BARR, chief librarian of the Auckland, New Zealand, Public Library sailed for America on August 2 where he will study library methods, the Carnegie Corporation having made a grant of \$2,000 for this purpose. Mr. Barr will spend at least six months in America.

OLIVE M. BELYEA became librarian of the Wentworth, N. H., Public Library in June, 1932, succeeding Harry Whitcher, deceased.

MRS. JESSIE R. BOTHEWELL has been promoted to the position of librarian of the Library of the Provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan which is situated at Regina, Canada.

FLORENCE BOTTS has been appointed librarian of the Bloomfield, Ia., Public Library succeeding Mrs. Mary Hinkle.

BERNICE CLOUTIER, St. Catherine '31, has been appointed teacher-librarian of the Somerset High School Library, Wisconsin.

MARGUERITE CUSHMAN, Wisconsin '32, has been appointed librarian of the Junior High School Library, Wauwatosa, Wis.

NANCY E. DONALDSON, Pittsburgh '32, has been appointed librarian of the Harvey High School, Painesville, Ohio.

MRS. RUTH S. ENDREJAT has been appointed librarian of the Mont Vernon, N. H., Public Library to succeed Georganna Flint whose death occurred March 18.

ALICE N. EVELETH has been appointed librarian of the Gilmanton Corner Library, N. H., succeeding Dr. Anna B. Parker who died nearly two years ago.

MRS. NETTIE M. GRACE has been appointed librarian of the Wilmot, N. H., Public Library, following the resignation of Mrs. Abbie C. Langley.

MARGARET HAGER, Illinois '31, formerly

connected with the Warsaw, Ind., Public Library, is now librarian at the Charleston, Ill., Public Library succeeding Mrs. Sarah Leitch.

HELEN D. HEATLEY, Wisconsin '32, has been appointed librarian of the High School Library at Harvard, Ill.

ELIZABETH HULL, who was librarian of the Coffeyville, Kan., Public Library for a number of years, is now librarian of the Atchison, Kansas, Public Library.

BAPTISTA HUMMER, St. Catherine '30, accepted a position the early part of the summer at St. Ambrose College Library, Davenport, Iowa.

M. ALICE ISELY, reference librarian at the Morrison Library of the Municipal University of Wichita, and for many years librarian of the University and its predecessor, Fairmount College, has been awarded the honorary degree of Master of Library Science by the Municipal University of Wichita.

F. C. JENNINGS, a graduate of Victoria College University of Toronto, has been appointed Inspector of Public Libraries for the province of Ontario in succession to the late Mr. W. O. Carson.

HELEN M. JORDAN, Wisconsin '32 has been appointed librarian of the College Library, Battle Creek, Mich.

GENEVIEVE LANDKAMER, St. Catherine '31, was appointed librarian of the Academy of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Mankato, Minnesota.

C. D. LEAKE of the department of Pharmacology of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., was recently given the additional title of librarian of the State Medical Library.

ELLEN LORD, St. Catherine, is librarian of the Hurley Public Schools, Hurley, Wis.

ANGUS MOWART, a graduate of the Ontario Library Training School and formerly librarian at Trenton, at Belleville, and later at Windsor, Ont., has accepted the position of librarian of the Public Library at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

MABEL K. REINHART, St. Catherine '30, formerly librarian of Derham Hall High School Library, during the year joined the staff of the Notre Dame University Library, South Bend, Indiana, as assistant cataloger.

MARY VENN, reference librarian at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, is at her home in Indianapolis, slowly recovering from the effects of a fall some months ago, when her left leg was seriously fractured.

Opportunities For Librarians

Library school graduate, fourteen years' experience in school and children's work desires position. Administrative or children's work in public or teachers college library. H10.

College and library school graduate with experience in teaching and in responsible library positions wants position as librarian, assistant librarian, head of reference department, or teacher of library science. Full or part time position. H11.

A library school graduate with a Master's degree from Columbia University desires a position in a College or Public Library. A moderate salary will be acceptable. H12.

Experienced cataloger would like work for six to eight months in college library, doing special cataloging or re-cataloging. Depression salary. H13.

Free for Transportation

A LIMITED NUMBER of *Some Notes On American Pewterers*, an authoritative book on pewter by Louis Guerinneau Myers, are available to librarians at THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, for fifteen cents transportation cost.

THE CARNEGIE Free Library, Beaver Falls, Pa., has the following bound indexes which will be sent to any library for the cost of transportation: *Readers' Guide*, 1930, 1931; *Book Review Digest*, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931; and the *Cumulative Book Index*, 1930 and 1931.

THE COSSITT Library, Memphis, Tennessee, offers the following city directories free, for the cost of transportation: Buffalo, New York, City Directory, 1916; Boston, Mass., City Directory, 1915; 1916; Chicago, Ill., City Directory, 1915; Cincinnati, Ohio, City Directory, 1902; 1916; Indianapolis, Indiana, City Directory, 1916; Los Angeles, California, City Directory, 1916; Louisville, Ky., City Directory, 1915; Minneapolis, Minn., City Directory, 1916; New Orleans, La., City Directory, 1916; New York, N. Y., City Directory, 1916; Paducah, Ky., City Directory, 1914-15; Portland, Oregon, City Directory, 1916.

Same Books Different Titles

I WISH to report two recent instances of books published in England and America, under different title, as follows:

Shearing, Joseph. *Forget-me-not*. London, 1932.
Shearing, Joseph. *Lucile Cléry*. New York, 1932.
Delafield, E. M. *Thank Heaven Fasting*. London, 1932.
Delafield, E. M. *A Good Man's Love*. New York, 1932.

—LAWRENCE HEYL,
Chief, Acquisitions Dept., Princeton University

The Calendar Of Events

October 5-7—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Appleton, Wisconsin.

October 5-7—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 6-7—Connecticut Library Association, Fall meeting at Hotel Bond in Hartford, Connecticut.

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

October 13-15—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Lexington, Kentucky.

October 14—New Jersey Library Association, Fall meeting in Morristown, N. J.

Oct. 14-15—West Virginia Library Association, annual meeting has been changed from Buckhannon to Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

October 18-19—North Dakota Library Association, annual meeting at Wahpeton, N. D.

Oct. 20—Massachusetts Library Club, Fall meeting at Worcester, Mass.

October 27-29—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Mississippi.

October 26-28—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois. (Dates changed from Oct. 12-14.)

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dec. 28-31—American Library Association, Midwinter meetings at Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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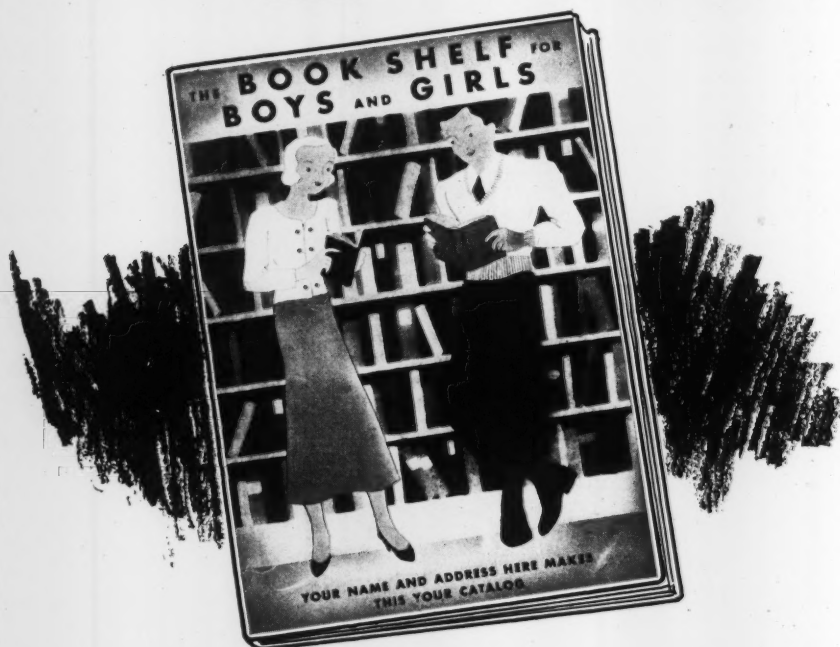
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